4 Woloswali's and 1 Alaqadari.

The **Bamyan centre**, with third largest population of all the districts also had the third largest population density. In terms of area, it was the fourth largest district. There were, in all, 169 localities of which 129 were main villages and 40 were sub-villages, with an average of 253 persons per village (taking into account only the rural population), the second highest population per village.

The district of **Kahmard** (including **Saighan**) had the fifth largest population and the second largest area of all the districts; it had, therefore, a low population density of 10 persons/square kilometer. The district comprised of 97 localities, of which 81 were main villages and 16 were sub-villages. On average, there were 333 persons per village, the highest population per village compared to any other district.

District **Panjab** had the fourth largest population, and the fifth largest area of all the districts; it also had the highest population density, twice that of the whole province. Of the 431 localities in the district, only 2 were sub-villages. The average village size there was the smallest of all the districts, with only 106 persons per village.

District **Shibar** had the smallest population and the smallest area compared to the other districts. There were 101 main villages and 25 sub-villages, with an average of 146 persons per village.

The district of **Waras** had the largest population, the third largest area and the second highest population density of all the districts. The district also had the largest number of localities, of which 591 were main villages and 15 were sub-villages. The average village size of 115 persons was the second smallest of all the districts.

The district of **Yakawlang** had the largest area among districts, accounting for nearly 38 percent of the area of the province. Its population was the second largest, but the population density of 8 persons/square kilometer was the lowest of all the districts. There were 285 main villages and 54 sub-villages in the district, the average size of village being 164 persons.

The 1979 census also provides the number of households in each district, based on which the household size for the districts has been worked out. The table shows that the household size varied from the smallest of 5.8 persons in Yakawlang to the largest of 6.2 persons for Bamyan centre. For the whole province, the average size was 6 persons per household.

A recent study has provided a different estimate of the household size in Afghanistan. The Agricultural Survey of Afghanistan, conducted by the Swedish Committee for Afghanistan (SCA), determined the average household size to be 10 which, compared to the 1979 census, is on a much higher side (SCA,1988, p.7). The definition of household adopted by the sources involved is not known, which could probably explain the differences

in their findings. However, another possible explanation could be that, in the present circumstances of insecurity and damage to shelters caused by the war, families particularly with ethnic and familial ties have moved together. The war, therefore, could have caused the average household size in the country to increase. Studies are not available that provide information on household size at the provincial level, which could highlight differences between areas and regions.

In the UNIDATA survey of localities, the number of households in each locality and its population was also determined. Based on that information, the household size has been calculated and presented at Table II.2. It may be recalled that the locality survey covered 8 main villages in each district, that is 56 main villages throughout the province, and its findings here could easily be taken as representative both at the district and provincial levels.

Table II.2: Average Household Size in Bamyan

Province	Bamyan centre	Kah-mard	Panjab	Sai-ghan	Shibar	Waras	Yakaw-lang
6.4	6.5	7.1	6.0	6.6	6.0	6.5	6.2

Source: UNIDATA, June-October, 1990

The table shows that the average household size in Bamyan province increased to 6.4 in 1990 from 6.0 in 1979 given at Table II.1. The largest increase in household size during the same period took place in Kahmard and Saighan districts, from 6.1 to 7.1 and from 6.1 to 6.6, respectively.

In Panjab, the household size decreased from 6.1 in 1979 to 6.0 in 1990. The UNIDATA survey actually shows that there has not been any disproportionate changes in the household size as a result of the war, at least in Bamyan province, as some other studies seem to suggest. In fact, the province did not see much of the war and the direct effects of the war on the population there has been minimal.

In another exercise, Eighmy has also estimated the 1979 population and made projections for 1990 population by relying on a number of sources. For 1979 estimates, original data from the Afghan Demographic Studies (ADS) project was used and projections for 1979 population were made at the district level by using an appropriate growth rate. For 1990 projections, factors of deaths by war, refugees, nomads, internally displaced persons, etc. were calculated based on the UNHCR refugee data and other surveys, and population estimates were worked out using a growth rate of 2.4 percent and making adjustments for the above factors (Eighmy,1990,n.p.).

Eighmy's estimate of the population of Bamyan province in 1979 is about 6 percent lower than that shown by the 1979 census. According to his estimates, the settled

population of the province in 1990 was 317,143 (including the refugees) increasing by 20.5 percent in 11 years since 1979 and implying a growth rate of 2.1 percent per annum. The population indicators for 1979 and 1990, as provided by Eighmy, are compiled in Table II.3.

Table II.3: Population and Refugees - 1979 & 1990

Name of District	Population 1979	Population 1990	Refugees in Pak.	Refugees in Iran	Adj.'90 Pop.
Bamyan	43,893	61,863	15	3,000	58,848
Kahmard	15,016	17,643	7	800	16,836
Panjab	42,948	47,099	0	2,300	44,799
Saighan	15,321	18,001	0	900	17,101
Shibar	17,312	25,177	191	1,200	23,786
Waras	65,412	81,787	0	4,000	77,787
Yakawlang	52,187	65,573	0	3,200	62,373
Province	252,089	317,143	213	15,400	301,530

Source: Compiled from Eighmy, 1990

Based on the estimates provided by Eighmy, the population density for various districts in 1979 and 1990, with and without refugees, has been worked out and presented in Table II.4.

The proportional distribution of population and related indicators for 1979 provided by Eighmy are in close agreement with the results of the 1979 census. The population density in 1990 has increased by 22 percent over 1979, if the refugees are also included in the 1990 population estimates. With refugees excluded, the increase in density works out to be 17.6 percent. Among the districts, Shibar experienced the highest population growth as its density increased by 30.4 percent in eleven years, since 1979.

Table II.4: Population Density - 1979 & 1990

Name of District	Population Density 1979	Population Density 1990	Population Density 1990 Adj.
Bamyan	20.1	28.3	27.0
Kahmard	9.1	10.7	10.2
Panjab	28.1	30.8	29.3
Saighan	9.2	10.8	10.3
Shibar	16.0	23.4	22.1
Waras	23.6	28.7	27.3
Yakawlang	7.8	9.8	9.4
Province	14.3	18.0	17.1

Source: Compiled from Eighmy, 1990

II.2 Refugees

II.2.1 Number of Refugees

Table II.3 also shows that 5 percent of the 1990 population of the province has become refugees, 99 percent of whom are in Iran. The proportion of refugees to population in all the districts is close to the provincial value, except in Shibar where it is marginally higher, being 5.5 percent. The province being inhabited by mostly Dari speaking people, choice of Iran as the place of refuge is only logical.

For Afghan refugee in Pakistan, the only comprehensive estimates are provided by the UNHCR survey conducted during August 1988 to May 1989 under the Data Collection for Afghan Refugee (DCAR) project. The survey enquired the origin of refugee families living in various camps in Pakistan. The survey showed that a total of 29 families from Bamyan province had taken refuge in Pakistan. Using a constant household size of 6 members per household, the UNHCR estimated the number of refugees from the province to be 174, which is very little compared to the refugees from provinces like Paktia, Logar, Kunar and Nangahar.

In an analytical report, Yusuf has argued that a more realistic estimate of the family size of Afghan refugees would be 8.5, as established in a study conducted by the UNRISD in 1986 (Christensen and Scott,1988). In support of his argument, he quoted a study by Krijgh which shows that the fertility of Afghan women in refugee camps is much

higher than that of Afghan women inside Afghanistan. The study is based on a survey of Afghan refugee women in camps in Kohat, NWFP (Krijgh,1987). He further criticized the estimate of the family size of 6.2 based on the statistics compiled by the Government of Pakistan using registration cards. The registration card is required to be filled before a ration card is issued to a refugee family. He pointed out that the restrictions imposed by the Government of Pakistan of not registering more than seven members of a family, irrespective of the actual number of family members, and of not registering the children born in Pakistan to the refugee women would understate the actual family size in the official statistics (Yusuf,1989,pp.5-7).

The actual number of Afghan refugees in Pakistan, therefore, is underestimated by the UNHCR. The number of refugees in Pakistan from Bamyan province would rise by 42 percent to 247 if the UNRISD estimate of 8.5 members per refugee family is accepted.

II.2.2 Origin of Refugees

The UNHCR survey also showed that of the 29 families in Pakistan, 26 had come from Shibar, one from Kahmard and 2 from Bamyan centre. All of them were settled in district Mianwali, in the south of the Panjab province.

Table II.5: Population Movement to and from Bamyan

Population Movement Towards..	Bam-yan	Kah-mard	Pan-jab	Sai-ghan	Shibar	Waras	Yakaw-lang
Pakistan %	0.2	0.4	0.06	0.0	0.3	0.8	0.0
No.	124	71	28	-	75	654	-
Iran %	0.4	0.0	2.0	0.6	0.75	1.7	2.3
No.	247	-	941	108	189	1390	1508
Afghanistan %	1.5	0.5	0.0	0.2	0.8	1.0	0.5
No.	928	88	-	36	201	818	328
Bamyan" %	1.4	0.5	0.0	0.0	3.8	0.1	0.0
No.	866	88	-	-	957	82	-
Bamyan"" %	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.5	0.3
No.	62	-	-	-	50	409	197

Note: Bamyan"=into Bamyan from other parts of Afghanistan
Bamyan""=into Bamyan from outside Afghanistan

Source: UNIDATA, June-October, 1990

Based on the UNIDATA locality survey in June-october 1990 involving 56 main villages, the population movements of various kinds were estimated at the district and provincial levels, as shown in Table II.5.

The table shows that 1.3 percent of the province population has taken refuge in Iran, while another 0.3 percent has moved to Pakistan; as shown earlier, the respective proportions estimated by Eighmy are 4.8 percent and 0.07 percent, respectively. The findings by Eighmy, as compared to the UNIDATA findings, overestimate the number of refugees to Iran and underestimate their number in Pakistan. It may be pointed out here that the UNIDATA findings have the advantage of being based on first-hand local information and, therefore, have a higher degree of reliability. It may also be noted that the direct impact of war on the province has been rather small and, therefore, a large refugee movement from there could not have taken place. In fact, as noted by Salam Report, mostly young men moved to Iran in search of employment (Salam Mission,1990,p.6); in that sense, they should more appropriately be called migrant labour rather than refugees.

A significant similarity between Eighmy and UNIDATA findings is that both show Waras and Yakawlang as the main districts of origin of refugees to Iran, followed by Panjab and Bamyan centre. The refugees to Pakistan mostly originate from Waras, followed by Bamyan centre.

A sizeable number of people, comprising 0.75 percent of the population, moved out of the province to other areas inside Afghanistan. However, 1,993 persons, making 0.6 percent of province population, also moved into the province from other parts of Afghanistan. Another 718 persons, constituting 0.2 percent of the province population, returned to the province from Iran and Pakistan.

II.3 Effects of War on Population

In the UNIDATA survey of localities covering 8 main villages per district, the effects of war on population were assessed in terms of the loss of life and disability. The findings have been generalized at the district and province levels, using the proportions determined at the level of the sample villages, and presented in Table II.6.

As at the table an estimated 5,022 persons lost their lives due to the war, making 1.7 percent of the province population. Another 0.5 percent of the population numbering 1,534 has been rendered disabled. Both in terms of numbers and proportion of district population the Bamyan centre suffered the largest loss of life and disability of people. The next highest number of persons killed due to the war is in Waras, though Shibar is the second highest in terms of the proportion of persons killed to the district population. Both in proportional and numeric terms, the least loss of life and disability is suffered in Panjab. It may be noted that for above calculations the 1990 adjusted population by Eighmy, without refugees, has been taken as the basis (see Table II.3).

Table II.6: Effects of War on Population

Name of District	% Killed	No. Killed	% Dis-abled	No. Disabled
Bamyan	3.2	1,883	1.0	588
Kahmard	1.5	252	0.8	135
Pànjab	0.1	45	0.02	9
Saighan	1.4	239	0.9	154
Shibar	2.3	547	0.7	166
Waras	1.6	1245	0.3	233
Yakawlang	1.3	811	0.4	249
Total	1.7	5022	0.5	1534

Source: UNIDATA, June-October, 1990

The low incidence of casualties show that the province has not been directly affected by the war.

II.4 Location of Mines

In the UNIDATA survey of the main villages, location of mines in the village and adjoining areas was also enquired. The mined areas and types of mines, as reported by the local people, are given at Table II.7.

Table II.7: Location and Types of Mines

District	Mined Villages	Type of Mines
Bamyan	Syed Abad, Sadaat	PMN, POMZ2, OZM3, OZM4, TM41, OZM72, RC, MK7, TM46
Kahmard	Dashte Safaid, Madar	PMN, MK7, Unidentified
Saighan	Khudadad Khel, Deh Eiman	TM62
Shibar	Kalo,Iraqe Sufla	Unidentified

Source: UNIDATA, June-October, 1990

As shown, mines are located in Bamyan centre and the districts of Kahmard, Saighan and Shibar. Two villages each in the four districts are involved. However, a large variety of mines are reported to be present in Bamyan centre. Some mines in Kahmard and the mines in Shibar could not be identified.

III. FOOD SUPPLY

III.1 The Situation of Food Supply

There are structural limitations to agricultural growth in Bamyan province. The agricultural land is confined to narrow valleys and slopes in mountains, which limits the local prospects of food supply. In fact, the province even before the war was known to be a part of the food deficit region in Afghanistan. The Salam Mission estimated that an average family in the province would need 10 jeribs of agricultural land to produce 3 metric tons of wheat, which is the minimum need of the family for a year. The Mission also reported that according to the estimates of a local Mujahideen group called Muztazafin the total cultivable land in the province was about 60,000 jeribs (Salam Mission,1990,p.7). That estimate, however, is considered to be too conservative and not based on any systematic survey of the province. The estimate by Adamec of 149,540 jeribs of cultivable land in the province is considered to be more realistic. If the UNIDATA finding of 6.4 members per household (see Table II.2) is applied to the 1990 population (without refugees) of 301,530 by Eighmy (see Table II.3), the total number of households in the province would be 47,114. The total area required for the province to be self-sufficient in food would, therefore, be 471,140 jeribs. The province is, therefore, deficient of 321,600 jeribs of cultivable land to reach food self sufficiency. In other words, whereas the total requirement of wheat for the province is 141,342 metric tons per annum it has the capacity of producing only 18,000 metric tons per annum, implying an annual deficit of 123,342 metric tons.

The Salam Mission reported that a group belonging to the Islamic Shura had been systematically recording the passage of vehicles and their loads from the strategic crossroad of Shashpul. The findings of the group regarding the import of wheat and rice into the province are reproduced from the Mission's report in Table III.1.

Table III.1 Food Imports into Bamyan

Imports	1987	1988	1989	Jan-Mar 1990
Wheat (mt)	1,767	2,678	2,900	800
Rice (mt)	1,557	3,085	4,300	750

Source: Salam Mission Report, 1990

The table clearly establishes that the food supplies into the province have been much below the requirement. The personal incomes are very low; it is not unusual, therefore, that the local population especially the youngsters has migrated to relatively more affluent places in Iran in search of work in order to provide food to their families back home and that malnutrition among children has been reported to be a prevalent and growing affliction (Salam Mission,1990,p.7-8).

The UNIDATA survey has also shown that in district Saighan the crop production is very low and people do not have sufficient food. Due to their meager incomes, people sell dry and fresh apricots in the market to generate some funds for buying food. In Yakawlang district, people live mostly on livestock production and imported food from other districts. In Panjab district, people have been found to be selling their household belongings in order to buy food.

The UNIDATA survey has also reported the shortage of specific food items in various districts, as given in Table III.2.

Table III.2: Food Items in Short Supply

District	Food Items in Shortage
Bamyan	Wheat, rice, corn, edible oil, tea black, tea green, sugar
Kahmard	Wheat, rice, corn, edible oil, tea black, tea green, sugar, beef, mutton
Panjab	Wheat, rice, corn, edible oil, tea black, tea green, sugar
Saighan	Wheat, rice, corn, edible oil, tea black, tea green, sugar, beef, mutton
Shibar	Rice, corn, edible oil, tea green, sugar
Waras	Wheat, rice, corn, edible oil, tea black, tea green, sugar
Yakawlang	Wheat, rice, corn, edible oil, tea black, tea green, sugar

Source: UNIDATA, June-October, 1990

The table shows that the food supply situation is generally bad in the districts that most essential items are reported to be in short supply. It must be noted that the survey was carried out in the summer and the food supply situation worsens much more during the winter season. The supply situation is comparatively better in district Shibar where only 5 items are in short supply, compared to the other districts where the items in shortage range from 7 to 9.

For supply of wheat, rice and edible oil, the province is dependent on Kabul and Pakistan; black and green tea and sugar also come from Pakistan.

Lenderking in his report on UN activities in central Afghanistan has described in detail how the distribution of wheat in the region has explosive political connotations. The wheat meant for specific districts was intercepted by the Mujahideen commanders during transportation. In one instance described by him, a component group of an otherwise

BASIC STATISTICS - BAMYAN PROVINCE

Area:	17,414 square kilometers
Geography:	
Altitude Range:	1,474 - 2,700 meters
Capital:	Bamyan centre
No. of Woloswalis:	5 (Bamyan, Kahmard, Panjab, Waras, Yakawlang)
No. of Alaqadaris:	2 (Saighan, Shibar)
Planning Region:	East-Central
Bordering Provinces:	Baghlan, Ghazni, Ghor, Jowzjan, Parwan, Smangan, Uruzgan, Wardak
Population:	
Population 1979:	268,517
Population Density 1979:	15 per square kilometer
Population 1990 (without refugees):	301,530
Population Density 1990 (without refugees):	17.1 per square kilometer
Refugees in Pakistan 1990 (estimated):	213
Refugees in Iran 1990 (estimated):	15,400
Urbanization:	3 percent
Resource Base:	
Agricultural Products & Natural Resources:	Wheat, potato, fruits & forests
Main Industrial Products:	Woolen clothes & carpets, handloom cloth
Mineral Resources:	Iron ore and coal

influential coalition had intercepted and detained wheat supplies meant for areas in Bamyan where food-for-work programmes were underway in cooperation with the coalition. Later when the group agreed to release the consignment, after negotiations in which UN officials had to personally participate, a large proportion of the wheat was withheld, stated by the group to be already distributed among the needy. He also reports that the UN officials found UN wheat being sold in the bazaars of Bamyan, implying that those impounding the wheat might be involved in promoting their vested interests at UN expense rather than serving the poor and the needy by such actions. There were also incidents of trucks loaded with wheat being looted by the local people during transit. It must be noted that those incidents took place even when the trucks were escorted by an influential Mujahideen group (for detailed account, see Lenderking,1991,pp.3-11). During September-December, 1990, for instance, 27 metric ton (mt) of the 100 mt wheat sent to Bamyan was lost on the way in incidents of the kind reported above. In November-December, 1990, 220 mt wheat was despatched from Peshawar for Bamyan of which 48.5 mt had not arrived by the time the author left the province. Of the rest of 171.5 mt, 8.3 mt was forcibly taken on the way, another 4.2 mt had to be paid to the truck drivers and 2.3 mt was spoiled. Also in December, part of another consignment of 400 mt of wheat sent by the World Food Programme (WFP) was hijacked. Exact assessment of the load involved was not known. Negotiations were reportedly underway to get the wheat released. Given the political sensitivities attached to the distribution of wheat by the UN, the author proposes an equal treatment to all the areas, involving distribution of 100 mt in each of the 21 districts in central Afghanistan during 1991 so as not to disturb the political balance in the region (Lenderking,1991,pp.22,29).

The Salam Mission also reports that 200 mt of wheat sent in 1989 from Peshawar to Bamyan never reached its destination. Of that, 40 mt was taken away by a Mujahideen group and reportedly locally distributed in Chake Wardak. The rest of 160 mt was sold by a Mujahideen commander in Sheikhabad, Wardak (Salam Mission,1990,Annex.'H',p.18).

Lenderking also quotes the report of the visit of a UN official to the village Sare Tarnok in Yakawlang district in June, 1990. The official was told by the local people that they had lost 300 jeribs of cultivable land due to a recent earthquake and another 100 jeribs of the remaining 400 jeribs had been damaged. Several houses had also been damaged. The UN official remarked that if not helped in time the villagers would have to sell their remaining cattle and leave the area, only to become internally displaced. In November, the UN sent 50 mt of wheat to the village, but the Yakawlang Shura reportedly opposed the free distribution of wheat to the villagers on the plea that it would defeat the people's morale. Finally, 10 mt out of the consignment was reserved for Food for Work Programmes in the village (Lenderking,1991,p.30;also see Salam Mission,Annex.'J',1990,p.19).

III.2 Prices of Food Items

The prices of most food items are reported to be on a higher side, which most

families are not able to afford often. At Table III.3, the prices of various essential food items in the province are provided.

Table III.3: Prices of Food Items

(in Afghanis)

Food Items	Bam-yan	Kah-mard	Panjab	Sai-ghan	Shibar	Waras	Yakaw-lang
Wheat	130	123	137	151	137	164	151
Barley	123	123	110	82	103	123	137
Rice long	342	-	411	-	479	507	-
Rice short	247	233	274	274	342	411	274
Potato	27	27	41	21	25	82	34
Edible Oil	548	644	616	616	616	685	644
Tea black	2,000	2,000	2,397	2,000	2,400	2,685	1,000
Tea Green	2,200	2,300	2,438	2,000	2,400	3,068	800
Sugar	397	-	384	-	657	575	438
Beef	671	-	548	685	900	671	616
Mutton	550	684	822	822	1,200	825	822
Chicken	2,000	1,500	2,500	1,200	1,400	2,500	2,500

Source: UNIDATA, June-October, 1990

As shown, Waras is the most expensive district for food items in the whole province as 8 out of the 12 listed items have the highest prices there compared to the other districts. The items involved are wheat, rice (both long and short grains), potato, edible oil, tea (both black and green) and chicken. Sugar, beef and mutton have the highest price in Shibar while barley is most expensive in Yakawlang. The prices vary a great deal from one district to the other, as shown from the price ranges for the food items at Table III.4.

Due to frequent fluctuations in supplies, interruption in transportation of goods and seasonal closure of roads the prices given above cannot be used as a basis for any planning exercise for the future. The figures, however, could be used for estimation of food expenses by households at present.

Table III.4: Average Price and Price Range for Food Items

Food Item	Average Price (Afs/kg)	Price Range (Afs/kg)
Wheat	142	123 - 164
Barley	114	82 - 137
Rice large	435	342 - 507
Rice small	294	233 - 411
Potato	37	21 - 82
Edible oil	624	548 - 685
Tea black	2,069	1,000 - 2,685
Tea green	2,175	800 - 3,068
Sugar	490	384 - 657
Beef	682	548 - 900
Mutton	818	550 - 1,200
Chicken	1,743	1,200 - 2,500

Source: UNIDATA, June-October, 1990

The variation in the prices of food items from one geographic area to another has also been recorded by another source. According to the Orkand Corporation Report (cited in Nathan and Berger,1990,n.p.), the average wheat price per kilogram in the Eastern Provinces (Bamyan being one of them) ranged from Afs.31 to 43 in 1987; the difference was much larger in the winter of 1986/87 when the price per kilogram ranged from Afs.32 to 57. The report also showed a steep increase in the price of wheat over time. In Bamyan, the price of one kilogram wheat jumped from Afs.21 in April/May 1985 to Afs.4 in the winter of 1986/87, signifying a 105 percent increase in one-and-a-half years. The source citing the Orkand Corporation Report does not mention how the data on prices was collected. However, if the prices provided represent the whole province then, since the winter of 1986/87, the average unit price of wheat has increased by 230 percent over 3 years and a quarter.

The data collection by another source demonstrates how the prices of food commodities have been increasing steadily with time. The agency called Volunteers in Technical Assistance (VITA) collects its statistics on a monthly basis by interviewing recently arriving refugees and truck drivers from various provinces. The method suffers from the

limitation that the data collected may not represent whole of the province as prices fluctuate considerably from one district to another. According to VITA, in Bamyan province the price of 7 kilograms of wheat increased from Afs.330 in November 1988 to Afs.750, i.e. by 127 percent. The price of mutton and beef registered increases of 48 percent and 58 percent, respectively, during the same period. In November 1988, one kilogram of mutton and beef were sold for Afs.440 and Afs.360, respectively; the respective prices in November 1989 were Afs.650 and Afs.570 (Volunteers in Technical Assistance,1990,n.p).

The Salam Mission also collected the prices of essential food items during their visit to Bamyan for years 1987-90 (Salam Mission,Annex.'G',1990,p.15). The information collected by them is reproduced in Table III.5.

Table III.5: Prices of Food Items: 1987-90

(prices in Afs.)

Commodity	1987	1988	1989	1990
Wheat (7kg)	200	480	950	840
Rice (7kg)	500	900	2,100	2,500
Vegetable Oil (17kg)	1,000	5,400	7,000	8,000
Potato (7 kg)	80	240	180	280
Onion (7 kg)	1,050	350	500	2,500
One Hotel Meal	50	80	180	180

Source: Salam Mission, 1990

The Mission report does not indicate how the data on prices was collected and if all the districts in the province were included in the data collection. The findings of the Mission, however, are in close agreement with the price data collected by the UNIDATA for food items. The average price per kilogram of wheat according to the UNIDATA survey was Afs.142 which, according to the Salam Mission was Afs.120. The Salam Mission, without specifying the quality, quoted the price of rice as Afs.357 per kg which according to the UNIDATA was Afs.435 per kg for good quality rice and Afs.294 per kg for lower quality rice. The price of one kilogram of potatoes was Afs.37 by UNIDATA and Afs.40 by Salam Mission. The price of edible oil was given by UNIDATA as Afs.624 per kg and by Salam Mission as Afs.470 per kg.

The data presented by the Salam Mission is also indicative of how much the prices fluctuate in a short span of time. The price of wheat had increased by 320 percent between 1987 and 1990, in a 3 year period. During the same period, prices increased for rice by 400 percent, for potato by 250 percent, for edible oil by 700 percent and for a hotel meal by 260 percent. The price of onions sharply dropped in 1988, then increased

marginally in 1989; in 1990 there was a sharp increase in the price. As shown in table, although the increase in onion price over 1987 in 1990 was 138 percent, the increase over the 1989 price was 400 percent. The price data by Salam Mission also underlines the fact that the price fluctuation is directly linked to the supply situation in a given area, which itself may fluctuate a great deal due to the security situation, condition of roads, transport system, availability of fuel, etc.

Another significant source on prices in Afghanistan is the United High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR). In a report circulated in May 1990, the prices of a variety of items have been presented using diverse sources (UNHCR,1990). The methods employed in data collection by the sources used vary from one to the other, though the report does not dwell on this issue.

The UNIDATA survey also collected data on prices of animals which is presented in Table III.6.

Table III.6: Animal Prices

(in 000 Afghanis)

Type of Animal	Bamyan	Kah-mard	Panjab	Sai-ghan	Shi-bar	Waras	Yakaw-lang
Cow	120	150	150	120	120	130	130
Sheep	20	30	20	20	20	20	20
Goat	15	25	15	18	15	15	12

Source: UNIDATA, June-October, 1990

During June-October, 1990 the price of a cow varied from Afs.120,000 to Afs.150,000, being relatively cheaper in Bamyan centre, Saighan and Shibar and costlier in Kahmard and Panjab. The price of sheep was Afs.20,000 in 6 out of 7 districts. The price of goat ranged from Afs.12,000 in Yakawlang to Afs.25,000 in district Kahmard. The average prices for cow, sheep and goat were Afs.131,000, Afs.21,000 and Afs.16,000, respectively.

IV. AGRICULTURE AND ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

IV.1 Physical Resources

As earlier stated, agricultural land in Bamyan province is confined to narrow valleys and slopes. In district Shibar, the three valleys of Shunbol, Kaloo and Ghundaq contain most of the agricultural land. Kahmard district is itself located in a narrow valley between two mountains where Kahmard river flows. Saighan district is located in a valley with not very high mountains and hills. Most hills and mountains are not green and unsuitable for animal breeding. Yakawlang district is a green mountainous area suitable for pastures. Breeding animals is a major occupation in the district. District Panjab is located between five valleys with waters running through each valley. District Waras is surrounded by high mountains. Many people are jobless in the district and cultivation is difficult because of a heavy damage to the irrigation system.

There are differing estimates of the cultivable area in the province. Adamec estimated the total cultivable area in the province to be 149,540 jeribs (Adamec,1985.n.p.). Salam Mission to Bamyan quoted statistics gathered by a Mujahideen group, called Muztazafin, where total land under cultivation in the province was given as 60,000 jeribs (Salam Mission,1990,p.7). The Afghan government estimated the total cultivable area in the province to be 285,500 jeribs (DRA,1986a,p.106)). Sufficient information is not available to check the reliability of any of the above estimates. However, as Muztazafin were reported to be active in a very small area and had not conducted any systematic survey of the province, the accuracy of the estimate provided by them was doubtful. The Afghan government estimate could also not be relied upon as they did not control the province and their figures relate to the post-war period. The estimate by Adamec, therefore, can be considered as the most reliable under the circumstances.

Bamyan province is located in a region which has been historically known as poor. While only limited areas there have been directly affected by the war, the indirect effects tend to gain in intensity as war dragged on. Major problems of the province have traditionally been limited land available for cultivation, low proportion of saleable farm products, lack of infrastructure, scarcity of fuel for heating and cooking leading to cutting down of trees for firewood, overgrazing of pastures and dry farming of upland areas with subsequent ecological degradation and lack of support services in agriculture.

IV.2 Farming System and Land Tenure

The UNIDATA survey of localities also reflects the trends in land use in the province. The survey showed that the major portion of the cultivable land is used for seasonal crops. For the whole province, the area for seasonal crops is 85 percent of the total cultivable area. Area under fruit orchards is only 5 percent of the total area cultivable. About 10 percent of the area is left lying temporarily fallow. The land use in various districts is given Table IV.1.

Table IV.1 Use of Agricultural Land

(area in jeribs)

Land Use	Bam-yan	Kah-mard	Pan-jab	Sai-ghan	Shibar	Waras	Yakaw-lang	Total
Total	688	585	336	346	582	226	434	3,197
Season crops (%)	519 75	479 82	242 72	310 90	554 95	200 88	419 96	2,723 85
Orchards (%)	20 3	106 18	1 -	17 5	8 1	- -	14 4	166 5
Temp fallow (%)	149 22	- -	93 28	19 5	20 4	26 12	1 -	308 10

Source: UNIDATA, June-October, 1990

The table shows that the districts of Yakawlang, Shibar and Saighan has 90 percent or more area under seasonal crops. In fact, as the fallow area is most likely to be used for the seasonal crops, the districts of Waras, Shibar and Panjab almost exclusively use the cultivable area for that purpose. Kahmard district has the largest proportional area under use for fruit orchards, followed by district Saighan.

The largest area under pastures is reported to exist in district Shibar while substantial area is reported to be under forests in the districts of Shibar, Bamyan and Yakawlang. Some fruit orchards are also reported in Bamyan, Panjab and Yakawlang.

The total farm population in the province ~~was~~ is reported by the Swedish Committee survey to be 354,000 in 1978 (SCA,1989b,p.55). The settled population of Bamyan province in 1979 ~~was~~ 268,517 (see Table:II.1). The farm population estimate of the SCA, therefore, is not correct (for limitation of the SCA survey, see Annex 'C').

According to the SCA survey, in 1989 the average farm size of cultivable land in Bamyan province was 18.5 jeribs. For irrigated land, the average farm size was 9.1 jeribs, farmers with irrigated land making 49 percent of the total farmers. No farmers had exclusively rain fed land. Farmers with both irrigated and rain fed land, forming 51 percent of the total, had on average 9.0 jeribs of irrigated and 18.7 jeribs of rain fed land (SCA,1990c,Table:73,n.p).

In 1989, there were on average 2 farm workers in a household of 10 members in Bamyan province. The owner-occupier farmers were 86 percent of the total farmers. Of the remaining farmers, 6 percent were sharecroppers, 4 percent were tenants and another 4 percent were owner-occupiers-cum-tenants (SCA,1990c,Table:64,n.p).

The UNIDATA survey estimated that in Waras district about 50 percent of the rural people are landless and go mainly to Iran and Kabul in search of jobs.

IV.3 Irrigation System

Adamec reports that 77.4 percent of the total farm land in Bamyan is irrigated, amounting to 115,743 jeribs. Out of that 74.6 percent of the land (86,310 jeribs) is irrigated by canals. Of the rest 23.1 percent (26,770 jeribs) is irrigated by springs and 2.3 percent (2,710 jeribs) by wells (Adamec,1985,n.p.). The SCA survey has also found similar ratios for irrigated and rain fed land. According to their findings, there are 79 percent farmers with only irrigated land, 1 percent with only rain fed land and 20 percent with both irrigated and rain fed land (SCA,1990c,Table:2,n.p.).

Various sources of water for irrigation of agricultural land have been in use in the province. There is no river in Saighan district and people use water from springs or melted snow for irrigation. District Panjab is located among five valleys with waters running through each of them which were used for irrigation. In Waras district springs, karezes and river are the main sources of irrigation. Much of the agricultural land has become fallow here because springs and karezes have not been cleaned during the past 12 years and are clogged; cultivation was reported to be difficult in the district because of damage to the irrigation system. The Salam Mission also reports serious flooding of farmland in east and northeast of Bamyan in 1990 which could force people to quit their land and migrate to other places for employment; extent of the damage is not assessed (Salam Mission,1990,p.20). It may be noted here that damage to the irrigation system was one of the three main war damages identified by the farmers; the other two were bombing of the villages and killing of livestock. The UNIDATA survey also reports that many canals and juis are damaged in Shibar district due to the war.

The SCA survey found that between 1978 and 1987 crop yield for irrigated wheat decreased from 65.8 to 43.1 seers per jerib but increased for dry wheat from 13.2 to 19.9 seers per jerib (SCA,1989a,n.p.); the changes in yield were the result of damage to irrigation system on the one hand and good rains in 1987 on the other (SCA,1989b,p.36).

The relative use of different irrigation sources in various districts, as found by the UNIDATA survey, is given in Table IV.2.

The figures provided at the table are based on survey of 8 sample main villages per district. The table shows a greater use of karezes in Shibar, of springs in Waras and of wells in Bamyan centre and Saighan for irrigation. The use of springs is dominant compared to the other irrigation sources.

Table IV.2: Use of Irrigation Sources

Facili-ties	Bam-yan	Kah-mard	Pan-jab	Sai-ghan	Shibar	Waras	Yakaw-lang	Total
Well	338	26	4	100	18	10	2	498
Spring	238	86	225	91	185	525	163	1,513
Karez	4	2	-	3	15	5	-	29

Source: UNIDATA, June-October, 1990

IV.4 Crop Production

In Bamyan province, the main crops are irrigated wheat, potato, barley, alfalfa, clover, fruits, rice and beans. Animal fodder, alfalfa and clover, are mainly grown on the rain fed farms. In 1989, irrigated wheat was grown by 99 percent, potato by 62 percent, barley by 47 percent, alfalfa by 44 percent, clover by 25 percent, fruit by 25 percent, rice by 16 percent and beans by 10 percent of the farmers. The average area under major crops included 9 jeribs for rain fed wheat, 4 jeribs each for irrigated wheat and barley and 2 jeribs each for potato, fruit, rice and beans. The average yields in 1989 in seers per jerib (1 seer=7 kg) were 59 for irrigated wheat, 27 for rain fed wheat, 690 for potato, 17 for barley and 44 for rice (SCA,1990c,Section:C,p.182).

Salam Mission noted that the major produce exported from Bamyan is potato and wood, mostly to Kabul. The province is also important for its fruit production which is 21 percent of the national output. Major fruit crops are grapes, apples, apricots and pears. Fruit production has reportedly plummeted in the last decade, for example, in the once famous Ajra Valley north of Bamyan centre near Kahmard (Salam Mission,1990,p.19). Crop diseases are a consistent and major problem identified by 82 percent of the farmers in 1987 (SCA,1988,p.35).

According to the UNIDATA sample survey of main villages in various districts wheat is a major crop covering 70 percent of the total area under seasonal crops in the province. The next major crop is potato which accounts for 14 percent of the area under seasonal crops. Rice is grown at 4 percent of the area while animal fodder, alfalfa and clover, account for the rest of 12 percent seasonal crops area. The distribution of crop area in various districts is shown in Table IV.3.

Table IV.3: Seasonal Crops and Area under Cultivation

(area in jeribs)

Crops	Bam-yan	Kah-mard	Pan-jab	Sai-ghan	Shibar	War-as	Yakaw-lang	Total
Wheat	235	365	197	233	363	167	347	1,907
Rice	-	72	3	4	5	18	2	104
Potato	198	22	5	9	113	4	29	380
Alfalfa	66	15	19	7	57	9	35	208
Clover	20	5	18	57	16	2	6	124
Total	519	479	242	310	554	200	419	2,723

Source: UNIDATA, June-October, 1990

As shown, wheat accounts for about 83 percent of the seasonal crops area in Yakawlang, Panjab and Waras. Potatoes are largely produced in Bamyan centre and Shibar province, where the crop covers 38 percent and 20 percent, respectively, of the total area under seasonal crops, in respective districts. The largest rice producing district is Kahmard where 15 percent of the seasonal crop area is under that crop. And the larger share of alfalfa come from Bamyan centre, Shibar and Yakawlang; most of clover is grown in Saighan.

IV.5 Farm Inputs and Incentives

IV.5.1 Seeds

According to the Swedish Committee survey, 12 percent farmers were using improved irrigated wheat seed in 1987; another 2 percent were using local seeds while 10 percent were using their own seed. The ratio of farmers using the improved wheat seed did not change during 1978-87; the same was true for farmers using local seed. The ratio of farmers using own seeds increased by 67 percent during the same period. In 1989, the seed application rate for irrigated wheat was reported to be 4.8 seers per jerib (SCA,1990b,pp.27,35).

The Salam Mission reported that no improved seed was locally available during their visit in May-June, 1990. Some seed sent by the Swedish Committee in 1989 had proved unsuitable (Salam Mission,1990,p.20).

The UNIDATA survey more or less corroborates the findings of the Salam Mission; improved seed for wheat is available only in Bamyan centre and district Shibar, while improved rice seed is available only in Shibar, as given in Table IV.4.

I. BASIC ADMINISTRATIVE AND ECONOMIC FEATURES

I.1 Administrative Features

Bamyan is situated in the centre of Afghanistan. In its north is the province of Samangan, in the north-west is the province of Jowzan, in the west is the province of Ghor, in the south are the provinces of Ghazni and Uruzgan, in the south-east is the province of Wardak and in the west are the provinces of Parwan and Baghlan. Roads and tracks lead from the province to Baghlan and Mazar-e-Sharif, and Wardak and Ghazni are connected through the Hajigak pass. The Baba mountain in the western part of Hindukush range extends from the east to the west of Bamyan province. From the north of the mountain flow the rivers of Amirdam and Balkhab and from its south flows the river of Helmand. Green pasture land stretches on both sides of the mountain.

The statues of Buddah and the Whispering City reminiscence of the days of Ghangis Khan are a testimony to the strategic and logistic significance of the province in history. The famous trade link known as the 'Silk Route' connecting China also passed through the province.

Table I.1: Administrative Divisions and Physical Characteristics

Name of District	Administr-ation Status	Area Sq. Km.	Altitude Meters
Bamyan	Woloswali	2,152	2,500
Kahmard (+ Saighan)	Woloswali (Alaqadari)	3,253	1,475*
Panjab	Woloswali	1,537	2,700
Shibar	Alaqadari	1,071	2,600
Waras	Woloswali	2,823	2,500
Yakawlang	Woloswali	6,578	2,600
Total **Bamyan**	Province	17,414	1,475 - 2,700

* Figure referes to the Kahmard district
Source: Compiled from DRA, 1986

The province is part of the agro-ecological planning region of East-Central, which also includes the provinces of Ghazni, Logar, Wardak, Kapisa, Parwan and Kabul. Administratively, the province is divided into five Woloswalis (districts) of Bamyan, Kahmard, Panjab, Waras and Yakawlang and two Alaqadaris (smaller districts) of Saighan and Shibar. Bamyan is the capital of the province and is known as Bamyan centre. Some

Table IV.4: Prices of Seeds

(prices in Afs)

Type of Seeds	Bamyan	Shibar
Wheat/kg	1,000	1,200
Rice/kg	-	1,800

Source: UNIDATA, June-October, 1990

The UNIDATA survey mission observed that wheat seed was available in Bamyan centre for Afs.1,000 per kilogram (kg) and in Shibar district for Afs.1,200 per kg. Rice seed was available for Afs.1,800 per kg in Shibar. No price data on different varieties of seeds before the war is available.

The Salam Mission reports that two government farms under Mujahideen control since 1981 were leased out to private farmers by the local Shura. The Mullah Ghulam farm spread over 40 jeribs is stated to be 'run down but repairable'. The farm used to have a seed multiplication plot of 10 jeribs where 20 varieties of wheat were tested. There was also an experimental potato plot where 30 potato seed varieties from India were tested. There were also plots for barley, red beans, turnips, onions, cucumber, garlic and carrot. There was also a seed and chemical fertilizer store which was not finished. There were 30 employees before Mujahideen got its control, most of whom were still present. The store needed repairs and completion. The second Labidaria farm was also stated to be in need of repairs (Salam Mission,1990,p.20).

IV.5.2 Fertilizer

According to the Swedish Committee survey in Bamyan province in 1989, 15 percent of the farmers were not using any fertilizer for irrigated wheat; 63 percent used both Urea and DAP (white and grey) types of fertilizer, 20 percent used only white and 2 percent used only grey. The farmers using both white and grey applied, on average, 1 bag of white and 0.7 bags of grey fertilizers per jerib (1 bag=50 kg). The application rate for white fertilizer only was 0.4 bags per jerib and for grey only 0.3 bags per jerib. The irrigated wheat yield without using any fertilizer was 40 seers per jerib. When both white and grey were used, the yield was 78 seers per jerib. The yield was 50 seers per jerib with white fertilizer only and 43 seers per jerib with only grey fertilizer (SCA,1990c,Table:125,n.p).

Salam Mission reports that Urea from Mazar-i-Sharif was occasionally available in Bamyan Bazaar. No other fertilizer was available there (Salam Mission,1990,p.20). The SCA survey also found that, in the autumn of 1988, white and grey fertilizers were not available to 16 percent and 28 percent farmers, respectively, in Bamyan province (SCA,1990c,Table:130,n.p). According to the UNIDATA survey, however, DAP was available in districts Shibar, Kahmard, Saighan and Waras and Urea was available in all

the districts, as shown in Table IV.5.

Table IV.5: Fertilizer Prices

(prices in Afghanis)

Type of Fertilizer	Bamyan	Kah-mard	Panjab	Sai-ghan	Shibar	Waras	Yakaw-lang
DAP/bag	-	3,000	-	3,000	4,000	3,000	-
Urea/bag	2,000	2,500	2,500	2,000	2,000	2,500	2,300

Source: UNIDATA, June-October, 1990

The table shows that in June-October 1990, the price of 50 kg bag of DAP was costing from Afs.3,000 to Afs.4,000, the average price being Afs.3,250. Urea was available from Afs.2,000 to Afs.2,500 per 50 kg bag, the average price of the bag being Afs.2,257. According to the Salam Mission, Urea in Bamyan Bazaar was available at Afs.1,800 to Afs.2,000 per 50 kg bag (Salam Mission,1990,p.20). According to the Swedish Committee survey, the prices of 50 kg bags in the autumn of 1988 in Bamyan province were Afs.1,365 for white and Afs.1,305 for grey fertilizer (SCA,1990c,Table:130,n.p). The VITA reports that the price of 50 kg bag of Urea increased by 136 percent from Afs.1,100 in November 1988 to Afs.2,600 in November 1989. The price of an equivalent weight of DAP fertilizer registered an increase of 133 percent over the same period, from Afs.1,200 to Afs.2,800 (VITA,1990,n.p).

The price fluctuations implicit from the above data are unpredictable as they relate to the immediate local availability of fertilizer. None of those prices, therefore, could be considered reliable for any given time. However the prices here do give some idea of the scarcity and fluctuation in the supply of fertilizer in Bamyan.

IV.6 Farm Power

According to the Swedish Committee survey, in 1989 in Bamyan province, 89 percent of the farmers owned oxen. Another 11 percent depended on hired oxen. Of those owning oxen, 58 percent owned one ox, 29 percent owned 2 oxen and 2 percent owned 3 oxen. The survey also reports that 2 percent of the farmers were using hired tractors. The cost of hiring an ox was Afs.2,477 per day in the province. On average, ox was hired for 6 days in a season, of which 2 days were spent on land preparation, one day was used for planting and 3 days were meant for threshing. The cost of a hired tractor was Afs.2,600 per hour. A tractor was usually hired for 3 hours in a season, with one hour each reserved for land preparation, planting and threshing (SCA,1990c,Tables:119-121).

The Swedish Committee study estimates that the provincial oxen herd would take 12 years to regenerate naturally. Because of small average farm size the use of tractors also

might not be practical. Introduction of stationary threshers and herbicides is considered to be the main means of alleviating farm power shortage (SCA,1989a,p.25).

VITA reports that the price of an ox was Afs.120,000 in November 1989, increasing by 26 percent from Afs.95,000 in November 1988 (VITA,1990,n.p).

According to the UNIDATA, only 2 tractors and 19 sprayers were reported in the 56 villages surveyed throughout the province. No threshers, tillers or grain drills were reported in any of the villages. There were 2,575 ploughs and 293 flour mills in use in the villages, as shown in Table IV.6.

Table IV.6: Farm Machinery and Equipment

Type of Equipment	Bam-yan	Kah-mard	Pan-jab	Sai-ghan	Shi-bar	War-as	Yakaw-lang	Total
Mill	113	15	33	42	64	9	17	293
Plough	280	610	-	640	1,230	-	455	2,575

Source: UNIDATA, June-October, 1990

No ploughs were reported for the districts of Panjab and Waras. Almost 50 percent of the ploughs reported were being used in Shibar and 38 percent of the flour mills were in use in Bamyan centre.

IV.7 Constraints to Agriculture

The UNIDATA survey of the main villages also enquired about the major constraints faced by the farmers in Bamyan province. The factors cited by the farmers are given in Table IV.7.

As shown, non-availability of quality seeds and shortage of farm power and funds have been reported as the major constraint throughout the province. Non-availability of irrigation water has been reported from the districts of Panjab, Saighan, Shibar and Waras. Lack of locust and pest control have also been reported from all the districts. Existence of mines as obstruction to agriculture has been reported from Bamyan centre and district Shibar. It may be added that mines have also been reported from selected areas in Kahmard and Saighan districts. It is significant to note that the shortage of fertilizer has not been cited as a constraint by the farmers.

Table IV.7: Major Constraints in Agriculture

Name of District	Agricultural Constraints
Bamyan	Non-availability of seeds, shortage of farm power & funds, lack of pest & locust control, presence of mines
Kahmard	Non-availability of seeds, shortage of farm power & funds, lack of pest control
Panjab	Non-availability of seeds & water, shortage of farm power & funds, lack of pest and locust control
Saighan	Non-availability of seeds & water, shortage of farm power & funds, lack of pest & locust control, presence of mines
Shibar	Non-availability of seeds & water, shortage of farm power & funds, lack of pest & locust control, presence of mines
Waras	Non-availability of seeds & water, shortage of farm power & funds, lack of pest & locust control
Yakawlang	Non-availability of seeds, shortage of farm power & funds, lack of locust & pest control

Source: UNIDATA, June-October, 1990

The Swedish Committee survey reports that crop diseases were identified by 82 percent of the farmers in Bamyan to be a consistent problem (SCA,1988,p.35). Another UN source quoting farmers in Bamyan cited animal diseases as a major problem. Import of animals from other districts was reported to be problematic because of scarcity of breeds suitable to high elevation areas of Bamyan. About 85 percent of the forests in the province were reported to have suffered deforestation, bid and chinar trees being the main casualties. A tree farm spread over 100 jeribs at Bagh-i-Bala was reported to be destroyed and the area was reported to be now mined. Acute shortage of fertilizer in the province was reported. Serious flooding of farmland in east and north-east of Bamyan was also reported, though the extent of the damage could not be assessed (Salam Mission,1990,p.20). The UNIDATA found that most agricultural land in the 8 main villages surveyed in Waras had become fallow due to clogging of karezes and springs.

The Swedish Committee survey of 1989 enquired into the constraints to agriculture as given by the farmers. According to their findings of the farmers on irrigated land who could not cultivate their farms 39 percent could not get enough irrigation water, 23 percent faced farm power shortage and 6 percent could not get improved seeds; various other constraints were cited by the rest of the farmers. Of the farmers on rain fed lands not cultivating their farms 33 percent complained of water shortage, 22 percent of inadequacy

of farm power and 32 percent of 'war effects'; the rest cited various other reasons. For all the farmers constraints reported were lack of irrigation water by 8 percent, shortage of rainfall by 4 percent, inadequacy of farm power by 15 percent, non-availability of fertilizer by 10 percent, war effects by 9 percent, non-availability of improved seeds by 26 percent, lack of crop protection measures (including insects and crop diseases) by 17 percent, damage to crops by rats by 3 percent, animal diseases by 2 percent and lack of extension services by 2 percent; another 2 percent of the farmers gave other factors (SCA,1990c,Tables:132-133,n.p).

IV.8 Marketing

As earlier stated, Bamyan province's main exports are potatoes and wooden beams. Potatoes are sent to the Kabul markets from Shibar. The UNIDATA survey found that Shibar also exports apricots to Kabul in exchange for cloth, salt, wheat, tea and edible oil. From Shibar, leather, meat and Quroot (a type of dry curd) are exported to Kabul and some other parts of Afghanistan. Kahmard exports apricots to Kabul; the fruit constituted about 80 percent of the district's fruit crop. However, most fruit crops cultivated in the district are wasted because of export problems related to bad condition of the roads and transportation.

Many bazaars in other districts buy commodities from Bamyan center. In Saighan, people sell fish and apricots in the market. They also sell leather and oil prepared from animal fat to the markets of Parwan and Bamyan centre. In Panjab, people are reported to be forced to sell their belongings to buy food. In Waras, gelims, namads and woollen clothes are manufactured and exported to Kabul. Some families sell sheep and goats to buy food and other commodities.

The marketing infrastructure found in various districts of the province is given in Table IV.8.

Table IV.8: Market Infrastructure

Nature of Market	Bam-yan	Kah-mard	Pan-jab	Sai-ghan	Shibar	Waras	Yakaw-lang	Total
Bazaar	6	8	7	0	5	2	2	28
Sarai	30	6	7	2	20	0	8	73

Source: UNIDATA, June-October, 1990

The table shows that there are 28 bazaars and 70 sarais in Bamyan province. Bamyan centre has 30 sarais, which are the largest in number compared to the other districts. Shibar with 20 sarais has the second position. In Shibar, along the main Shibar road near Shekari valley, the bazaar has about 30 shops; another bazaar at Ghundaq has 35-

40 shops. In all, there are 5 bazaars and 20 sarais in the district. There are also some hotels but no chemist shop is found in the district. In Kahmard there are 8 bazaars and 6 sarais. In Saighan there are no bazaars but some villages there have a few shops. About 30 shops were destroyed during the war. People also practice barter in that district. In Yakawlang there are 2 bazaars and 8 sarais. Only one truck in the district is available for marketing. The majority of the people use donkeys and horses for marketing. In Panjab there are 7 bazaars and 7 sarais and people use trucks, buses, donkeys and horses for carrying their goods. In Waras a bazaar in the center of the district with 30 shops was destroyed during the war. There are 2 other bazaars, one 5 km from the center, where some shops are still functioning. There is no transportation service in the area.

V. ROAD, TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION

V.1 Transport System

A private transport service, called Saleem Transport, with 10 buses is reported to be operating in **Bamyan centre**. The average capacity of each bus is 20 passengers. There are no taxis, pickups or private cars. The terminal building and equipment of the Dashte Isa Khan airport in the district have been damaged. The Salam Mission also reports extensive damage to the airport building, but finds the air strip to be in good condition "with the exception of a few holes and a damp patch"; the fields around the airport is reported to be mined (Salam Mission,1990,p.11).

In **Panjab** district there are 20 private buses with an average capacity of 20 passengers and 20 trucks. There is also an airstrip where small aircraft could land.

In **Saighan** district there are only two trucks belonging to a Mujahideen group that transport passengers and goods within the district, once or twice a week.

In district **Yakawlang** there is only one private bus with the capacity of 25 passengers.

There are no transportation services in rest of the province, with people mostly using donkeys and horses to travel.

V.2 Road Infrastructure

The Bamyan centre is declared a logistics centre by the Salam Mission, with road links to Yakawlang, Panjab, Chagcharan and Herat in the west, to Shambul, Shiekh Ali and Kabul in the east, to Saighan, Kahmard Doshi and Mazar-i-Sharif in the north and to Behsud, Taizak, Chake Wardak, Maidan Shehr, Ghazni, Urgun and Angor Ada in the south. The province, according to the Mission, deserves consideration as a centre of distribution for a large part of the country, especially when distribution from points further north becomes problematic. The Mission notes that for six months in a year the area south of Bamyan at Hajigak pass is blocked by snow and is more easily reached from Pakistan. The Mission, however, reports that the roads are in a very poor condition, having been damaged both due to the war in some areas and through neglect (Salam Mission,1990,pp.9,11).

Despite the strategic importance of the province, the road infrastructure there is very under-developed. All roads passing through the province are dirt roads, with most bridges and culverts along the routes either extensively or partly damaged, as shown in Table V.1.

Table V.1: Nature and Condition of Roads

Nature and Condition of Roads	Bam-yan	Kah-mard	Pan-jab	Sai-ghan	Shibar	Waras	Yakaw-lang
No.of Dirt Roads	3	3	6	2	9	1	5
Condition							
Damaged	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
Unmaintained	3	2	6	1	9	1	5

Source: UNIDATA, June-October, 1990

There are 3 roads passing through **Bamyan centre**. The Shibar-Yakawlang road is 10 meters wide, while the other two, Kaloo-Yakawlang road and Bamyan-Kahmard road, are each 6 meters wide. Along the three roads, 69 bridges and 38 culverts are reported to be partially damaged (for details, see Annex.'D').

Each of the 3 roads in **Kahmard** district are 2 meters wide. The Bamyan-Kahmard road, the Baghlan-Kahmard road and the Smangan-Roy Doad road, in all, have 20 bridges partially damaged and 4 bridges and 60 culverts completely destroyed.

Five of the 6 roads in **Panjab** are 4 meters wide; the sixth Yakawlang-Waras road is 3 meters wide. The other five are Behsud-Sharstan road, Panjab-Lal road, Panjab-Dahkandi road, Yakawlang-Panjab road and Panjab-Tagab Barg road. In all, 81 culverts and 20 bridges are reported to be completely destroyed along those routes.

In **Saighan** district there are 2 roads, both 2 meters wide, called Bamyan-Saighan road and Bamyan-Kahmard road. Along the roads there are 10 partially damaged bridges and 4 bridges and 3 culverts are completely destroyed.

In **Shibar** there are 9 roads. The Parwan-Shibar road, Shibar-Bamyan road, Shibar-Hajigak road and Shibar-Kahmard road are each 12 meters wide. The Shibar-Barkaich road, Shibar-Shobol road and Shobol-Iraq road are each 6 meters wide. The width of Shobol-Pola road and Shibar-Dewarak road is 2 meters each. Thirty bridges are reported to be partially damaged along those roads. Information on damage to culverts is not available.

The only Panjab-Shahrestan road in **Waras** district is damaged due to the war, with 7 bridges and 12 culverts along the route being completely destroyed.

The five roads in **Yakawlang** district are each 2 meters wide and are named Bamyan-Panjab road, Lala Sarjangal-Waras road, Bandeamir-Lala road, Bandeamir-Shahristan road and Bandeamir-Ashtarlee road. Along those routes 25 bridges are partially

damaged and 18 culverts are completely destroyed.

In all, 91 percent of the bridges and 99 percent of the culverts along the roads in the province are either completely destroyed or partially damaged, as shown in Table V.2.

Table V.2: Damage to Roads in Bamyan

(area in square meters)

Nature of Damage	No.	(%)
Roads Total covered area	1,499,000	100
Badly Damaged area	115,000	8
Bridges Total No.	208	100
Intact	19	9
Partially damaged	154	74
Completely damaged	35	17
Culverts Total No.	214	100
Intact	2	1
Partially damaged	38	18
Completely damaged	174	81

Source: UNIDATA, June-October, 1990

The table also shows that out of the total area of 1,499,000 sq. meters covered by the roads in the province 115,000 square meters (8% of the total) has been badly damaged. In fact, most of the damage is caused by the lack of maintenance and flooding as the province has not been so much directly affected by the war.

The Second Consolidated Report by Operation Salam has reported that as the Salang highway is controlled by the Afghan government, people in Bamyan province are using the Shibar road for north-south travel. The east-west 'central road' passing through Bamyan from Peshawar in Pakistan, via Jalalabad and Kabul and going to Ghor, Herat and Mashad in Iran is mainly of improved earth but inadequately drained. Most parts of the central road are open only to four-wheel drive vehicles, and only for seven months in a year, as mountain passes often over 3,000 meters in height are blocked by snow during the winter. For the road to be passable throughout the year, construction of bridges in lieu of some higher passes has been recommended. A feasibility survey of the entire central road, initiated in 1966 by the Asian Highway TTB and carried out by the UNDP has concluded that reconstruction of the route as a first class paved highway would be uneconomical. It is also noted that roads connecting the central road to other towns are fit only for jeeps or donkeys. The Bamyan-Saighan-Kahmard road is found not currently passable by vehicles,

as bridges have collapsed due to lack of maintenance. The Bamyan-Waras road (via Yakawlang and Panjab) can only be crossed on foot or by donkey. The Bamyan-Doshi road (via Jalmesh, Shashpul and Doab) is still useable (Operation Salam,1989,p.109).

Reconstruction of 40 kms out of 150 kms of Dochi-Bamyan city road, determined after the de-mining survey of the area, is considered a priority to facilitate despatching of supplies from the north. The road from Hajigak to Shashpul also needs to be rebuilt at specific places, namely from Hajigak to Barg and from Kaloo to Shashpul. Four other sections identified for repairs are from Shashpul to Shibar, from Shashpul to Doab, from Shashpul to Bamyan city and from Bamyan city to Yakawlang (Operation Salam Progress Report,1990,p.53). A small Mujahideen group called Muztazaffin, led by Engineer Hashmi, has restored the track from Shashpul to Kaloo (Salam Mission,1988,p.51).

Lenderking reports that Mujahideen Shuras in central Afghanistan have been frequently emphasizing the need to restore or build road infra structure. He remarks that "it was startling how often, in a region short of hospitals, clinics, schools and machinery, Shuras mentioned roads and bridges as priorities". His discussions with Shuras in Bamyan, Yakawlang, Panjab, Lal and Balkhab led him to conclude that the most sought after road is the one that would link central Afghanistan with Mazar-i-Sharif in the north. At present it is reported to be an impassable terrain on vehicles, involving a stretch of 180 kilometers between Yakawlang and Balkhab district in Jozjan. He recommends a detailed survey of the project in coming spring and mentions the readiness of the Yakawlang Shura to help in the effort. The other road project recommended by him is the improvement of road connecting Behsud and Bamyan which is the route usually followed for bringing in the UN supplies. The road is described as "treacherous" because of many make-shift bridges along the route. An Afghan NGO called START has already done a preliminary survey of the proposed project. He further observes that besides the two main projects described above, there are several smaller roads and bridges in central Afghanistan requiring repair for which only hand equipment is needed (Lenderking,1991,pp.16-17).

V.3 Communication Network

Lenderking reports that there is a telephone line operative linking Yakawlang, Panjab, Waras and Lal (Lenderking,1991,p.22). According to the UNIDATA survey, there was a good radio communication system in Shibar district under the previous regime in Bolola but now it has been destroyed. There is another radio communication system working with Muztazaffin which they use for their own purposes. There was one telephone line in Kahmard district before the war but it has also been destroyed. The telephone line installed before the war in Panjab is reported to be still functioning.

VI. OTHER PHYSICAL INFRASTRUCTURE

VI.1 Energy and Power Supply

There is no electricity in the province. The usual sources of energy used for

The Afghan government source shows Saighan to be the part of Kahmard in 1986. However, later it was administratively separated as an Alaqadari. According to Eighmy, another source to be discussed later, the area of Kahmard is now 1,640 sq.km. and that of Saighan about 1,652 sq.km (Eighmy,1990,n.p.).

As shown at the table, Yakawlang has the largest area of all the districts, followed by Waras and Bamyan. Area-wise, Shibar is the smallest district. The district of Panjab has the highest altitude of 2,700 meters, followed by Shibar and Yakawlang where altitude is 2,600 meters, each. The total area of the province is 17,414 square kilometers and its altitude ranges from 1,475 to 2,700 meters in various districts.

Eighmy, however, gives the total area of the province to be 17,546.4 sq.km. The areas of various districts are also at variance with the Afghan government figures. Areas in square kilometers are given as 2,178.4 for Bamyan centre, 1,526.3 for Panjab, 1,075.9 for Shibar, 2,845.4 for Waras and 6,628 for Yakawlang (Eighmy,1990,n.p).

The central place in **Bamyan centre** is called Charee Abad which, together with some surrounding area constitutes the Bamyan centre. The centre is 2,500 meters above sea level. Many Shi'a muslims migrated there in search of security during the war. The majority of the population is Dari speaking and belongs to the Hazara tribes.

Kahmard district is located at 1,475 meters above the sea level and has the lowest altitude compared to the other districts in the province. The district is situated in a narrow valley between two mountains where Kahmard river flows. The majority of the people belong to the Hazara tribes and speak Dari language.

District **Panjab** is located 2,700 meters above the sea level, which is the highest altitude of all the districts in the province. The district is situated among 5 valleys of Darai Sia, Darai Nargis, Darai Mehretuspus, Darai Ghurghuri and Darai Taqab-barg. The waters running through the five valleys meet in the centre of the district, which also is the reason for the district's name: 'Panjab' meaning 'five waters'. The majority of the people here are from Hazara tribes and speak Dari.

Saighan district is located at a distance of 60 kilometers from the Bamyan centre, in the north of the province. The district is located at an altitude of 2,050 meters in a valley which extends from the east to the west with medium high mountains and hills. In the western part the district is inhabited by Hazara tribes while in the rest live the Tajek's. The language spoken here is Dari.

District **Shibar** is located at an altitude of 2,600 meters and has 3 valleys. The Shunbol valley originates from the Sheikh Ali district of Parwan province and extends to the north-west of Qara-i-Shekari. The area at the end of the valley is called Blula and Eraq. The old Kabul highway going to the north passes through this valley. The majority of the people in the valley belong to the muslim sect called Ismailia and speak Dari. The Kaloo valley begins from the Hajigak pass in the neighbouring Wardak province and extends to

consumption in households are kerosene, firewood, coal and animal dung. The relative use of the household energy sources is given in Table VI.1.

Table VI.1: Usual Household Energy Sources

District	Household Energy Sources
Bamyan	Kerosene, firewood, coal, charcoal, animal dung
Kahmard	Firewood, coal, animal dung
Panjab	Firewood, animal dung
Saighan	Firewood, animal dung
Shibar	Kerosene, firewood, coal, animal dung
Waras	Kerosene, firewood, animal dung
Yakawlang	Firewood, animal dung

Source: UNIDATA, June-October, 1990

As shown, the districts of Panjab, Saighan and Yakawlang almost exclusively depend merely on natural sources of firewood and animal dung for household energy. Coal and kerosene are used in 3 of the 7 districts. Most varied energy sources are used in Bamyan centre, followed by Shibar. The prices of household energy items are given at Table VI.2.

Table VI.2: Prices of Household Energy Items

(in Afs)

Energy Item	Bam-yan	Kah-mard	Panj-ab	Sai-ghan	Shibar	Waras	Yakaw-lang
Kerosene/gallon	1,200	550	-	600	900	1,200	1,000
Firewood/kg	14	41	-	27	14	68	27
Coal/kg	21	34	-	-	15	-	-
Dung/kg	7	10	-	7	7	14	7

Source: UNIDATA, June-October, 1990

The data from district Panjab is not available. The survey found that the prices per gallon of kerosene varied from Afs.550 in Kahmard to Afs.1,200 in Bamyan centre and Waras. The average price of kerosene in the province was Afs.908 per gallon. The

firewood was available for Afs.14 per kilogram in Bamyan centre and Shibar to Afs.68 in Waras. The average price for the firewood was Afs.32 per kilogram in the province. Coal was relatively harder to find and was not available in the districts of Saighan, Waras and Yakawlang. For the rest of the 3 districts, its average price per kilogram was Afs.23, being the lowest of Afs.15 per kilogram in Shibar and the maximum of Afs.34 per kilogram in Kahmard. The animal dung was available in the province at an average price of Afs.9 per kilogram. The lowest price of dung of Afs.7 per kilogram was reported to be in Bamyan centre and the districts of Saighan, Shibar and Yakawlang while the highest price of Afs.14 per kilogram was reported from Waras.

The prices and availability of fuel for vehicles are shown in Table VI.3.

Table VI.3: Prices of Fuel

Fuel Item	Bam-yan	Kah-mard	Pan-jab	Sai-ghan	Shibar	Waras	Yakaw-lang
Petrol/gallon	1,000	800	-	-	1,200	-	-
Diesel/gallon	400	500	1,000	500	700	1,000	500

Source: UNIDATA, June-October, 1990

The survey found that the petrol was not available in the districts of Panjab, Saighan, Waras and Yakawlang. For rest of the 3 districts, the average price for petrol was Afs.1,000 per gallon being the lowest of Afs.800 per gallon in Kahmard and the highest of Afs.1,200 per gallon in Shibar. The diesel was available in all the districts at an average price of Afs.657 per gallon. The lowest price of diesel of Afs.400 per gallon was reported from Bamyan centre while the highest price of Afs.1,000 per gallon was reported from Panjab and Waras.

VI.2 Water Supply

The usual sources of water supply for domestic consumption in the province are reported to be the jui (small stream), hauz (man-made water pool), well, spring and melted snow. In Table VI.4, the relative use of various water sources in the districts is presented.

The table shows that among all the districts Shibar relies exclusively upon the direct natural sources of water and do not have any man-made means to store water. The sources of water supply are relatively more diverse in the districts of Kahmard and Saighan.

Table VI.4: Usual Household Water Sources

District	Type of Common Water Sources
Bamyan	Jui, hauz, well, spring
Kahmard	Jui, hauz, well, spring, melted snow
Panjab	Jui, well, spring, melted snow
Saighan	Jui, hauz, well, spring, melted snow
Shibar	Spring, melted snow
Waras	Jui, well, spring, melted snow
Yakawlang	Jui, well, spring, melted snow

Source: UNIDATA, June-October, 1990

VI.3 Shelter and Public Buildings

The information provided here is based on the locality survey, aggregating data from 56 main villages in the province. The effects of war on shelter and various types of

Table VI.5: Damage to Buildings due to War

Type of Building	Total	Intact	Partly Damaged	Extensively Damaged	New Construction	Under Repair
Shelter	4,6020	3,2881	5,668	2,840	3,171	1,460
Shop	1,568	792	201	233	266	76
Office	77	4	3	70	-	-
Small Factory	301	300	-	-	1	-
School	65	22	4	32	5	2
Restaurant	101	45	-	51	5	-
Health Centre	20	11	1	2	5	1
Warehouse	8	-	-	8	-	-
Mosque	1,271	719	373	126	29	23

Source: UNIDATA, June-Octoer, 1990

public buildings are summarized in Table VI.5.

The table shows that at time of the survey, more than 71 percent of the total shelters in the 56 villages were intact, not touched by the war. About 6 percent of the shelters were reported to be extensively damaged while another 12 percent had suffered partial damage, still requiring repairs. New constructions amounted to about 7 percent of the total, while another 3 percent damaged during the war were under repair. It means that, originally, 13 percent of the shelters had been extensively damaged and 15 percent had suffered partial damage; new construction had started on 53 percent of the extensively damaged shelters while 20 percent of the partly damaged shelters were already under repair.

Of the 1,568 shops in the 56 villages, half were reported to be still intact. In all, 32 percent of the total shops were extensively damaged; 53 percent of those shops were already constructed anew. Eighteen percent of the total shelters had suffered partial damage, of which 27 percent were under repair.

The office buildings had suffered the most, 91 percent of which had been almost completely destroyed. Another 4 percent buildings had suffered partial damage and only 5 percent were left intact. No reconstruction or repair work on the affected buildings had started as yet.

Almost all of the small scale industry buildings in the rural areas were intact.

Of the 65 school and madrassa buildings in the 56 villages, 34 percent were unharmed. A large proportion of 57 percent school and madrassa buildings were extensively damaged, of which 86 percent still required reconstruction. Another 9 percent of the buildings suffered partial damage, of which 33 percent were under repair.

About 45 percent of the 101 restaurants in the 56 villages were intact. Of the 56 restaurants extensively damaged, 5 were reconstructed.

Of the 20 health centres in the 56 villages, 55 percent were intact. Of the 7 extensively damaged buildings, 5 were newly constructed. Another 2 clinics were partly damaged, one of which was being repaired.

All the 8 warehouses in the villages were extensively damaged but no reconstruction/repair work on them had yet begun.

Fifty-seven percent of the 1271 mosques were not affected by the war. The proportion of extensively damaged mosques was 12 percent, of which 19 percent were constructed again. Thirty-one percent of the mosques had suffered partial damage, of which 94 percent still awaited repair.

VI.3.1 Effects of War on Shelter and Public Buildings in Districts

The information given here is time specific and relates to the period when UNIDATA survey was conducted in June-October, 1990.

In **Bamyan centre**, there were a total of 14,721 shelters in the 8 villages of which 11,200 (76%) were intact. Of the 1,565 extensively damaged shelters, 890 still needed to be reconstructed. Another 1,956 shelters were partially damaged of which 1,550 still needed to be repaired.

There were also 712 shops, 375 (53%) of which were intact. Of the 152 shops damaged extensively, 149 still needed to be reconstructed. Another 185 shops were partially damaged, of which only 36 were under repair.

Other extensively damaged buildings requiring reconstruction included 48 offices, 13 schools/madrassas, 5 ware-houses, 37 restaurants and 82 mosques. The buildings requiring repairs included one office, one school, one health centre and 226 mosques.

In **Kahmard** district, of the total of 2,680 shelters in the 8 villages 2,400 (90%) were not affected by the war. Of the 166 shelters damaged extensively, 145 still needed to be reconstructed. Another 114 shelters were partly damaged, of which 105 still awaited repairs.

The other buildings needing reconstruction included 12 offices, 5 schools/madrassas, 10 restaurants, 2 health centres, 3 warehouses and 9 mosques. Two mosques also required repairs.

In **Panjab** district, there were 7,833 shelters in the 8 villages of which 6,360 (81%) were intact. The number of extensively damaged shelters was 40. Another 1,433 shelters were partially damaged, of which 20 were being repaired.

There were 35 shops of which 33 (94%) were intact. The rest of the 2 shops were extensively damaged and needed reconstruction.

Of the other buildings, 11 mosques were partially damaged and needed to be repaired.

In **Saighan** district, there were 5,725 shelters in the 8 villages of which 3,840 (67%) were intact. The number of extensively damaged shelters were 1,265, of which 1,000 had been constructed as new. Another 620 shelters were partially damaged of which 300 were being repaired.

Of the other buildings, those requiring reconstruction included 4 schools/madrassas and 6 mosques.

In **Shibar** district, there were 5,715 shelters in the 8 villages of which 3,420 (60%) were not harmed by the war. Of the 1,395 extensively damaged shelters, 875 were reconstructed. The partially damaged shelters numbered 900, of which 470 were repaired.

The shops in the district numbered 205 of which 142 (69%) were reported to be intact. Thirty-three shops were extensively damaged, of which 20 were reconstructed. Of the 30 shops suffering partial damage, 20 were under repair.

Other buildings needing reconstruction included 9 offices, 3 schools and madrassas and 23 mosques. The buildings needing repairs included one office, 2 schools and 61 mosques.

In **Waras** district, the survey of 8 villages estimated the total number of shelters to be 7,571 of which 3,916 (52%) were intact. The number of partially damaged shelters was 2,085 of which only 255 were under repair. Another 1,570 shelters were extensively damaged, of which 590 were reconstructed.

Of the 165 shops, 45 (27%) were intact while 109 (66%) had suffered extensive damage; 86 of those shops were reconstructed. Another 11 shops were partly damaged and required repairs.

Of the other buildings, one office, 5 schools and madrassas, 4 restaurants and 6 mosques required reconstruction. The buildings requiring repairs included 73 mosques.

In **Yakawlang** district, there were 1,775 shelters in the 8 villages of which 1,745 (98%) remained intact. Ten shelters suffered extensive damage and were reconstructed. Another 20 shelters damaged partially still required to be repaired.

One office and one school also required repairs.

VI.4 Storage Facilities

Major storage facilities in the province are very inadequate and restricted, as shown in Table VI.6.

The table shows that relatively major storage facilities are available in only 3 of the 7 districts of province Bamyan. The Bamyan centre has only one storage facility of 3,000 cubic meters, which is in need of repairs. Of the 3 warehouses in Panjab, with an average capacity of 3,960 cubic meters, 2 need to be repaired while one is in good condition. The sole warehouse in Yakawlang with 4,400 cubic meters capacity is also reported to be in good condition. In this district there are also storage facilities in 8 sarais with the average capacity of 3,200 cubic meters; all of these facilities are in need of repairs.

Table VI.6: Available Storage Capacity

Storage	Bamyan	Panjab	Yakawlang
Warehouse (Total)	1	3	1
Avg. Capacity (cub.m)	3,000	3,960	4,400
Old Intact	-	1	1
Old Repairable	1	2	-
Sarai (Total)	-	-	8
Avg. Capacity (cub.m)			3,200
Old Repairable			8

Source: UNIDATA, June-October, 1990

VI.5 Damage to Historic Sites

The province of Bamyan has many historic monuments from Islamic and pre-Islamic eras which are important tourist attractions. The Salam Mission reports that a luxury hotel was planned to be built on a hill opposite the two Buddahs, a famous historic site, to meet the tourist demand before the war. The Mission reports that many of the monuments have suffered extensive damage during the war years. Bullet holes can be seen in statues of Buddahs and many precious artifacts have been stolen. The Buddahs were the scene of battle between Mujahideen and Afghan government forces in late 1988. The calcium rich soil around the Buddahs is being removed by the local farmers for their fields which threatened several ancient caves and the two Buddahs.

The ruins of Whispering City are also extensively damaged as the Soviet and the Afghan government troops reportedly used the site as an artillery and reconnaissance post. The entire site is reported to be infested with personnel mines. Another historic site called the "Small Buddah" is reported to be under occupation of a group of Muhjahideen.

The Mission reports that the local population is very much aware of the significance of the historical monuments and feels bad about the damage incurred on them due to the war. The Mission recommends that the appropriate UN Agency may undertake the restoration of the monuments in close collaboration with the local population (Salam Mission,1990,pp.17-19).

VII. HEALTH

VII.1 Health Facilities and Services

The health facilities in Bamyan province have been reported to be very poorly equipped both in terms of qualified staff and equipment. Although the province has not suffered much directly due to the war, even the relatively fewer cases of war injury and disability have brought the rudimentary health facilities under considerable pressure. In Table VII.1 some basic health indicators about the province are given.

Table VII.1 Basic Health Indicators

District	No. of Clinics	Pop./ Doctor	Pop./ Dentist	Pop./ Nurse
Bamyan	7	6,874	61,863	12,373
Kahmard	2	-	-	-
Panjab	1	-	-	-
Saighan	5	-	-	18,001
Shibar	2	5,035	6,294	3,597
Waras	1	40,893	-	-
Yakawlang	1	32,786	-	65,573
Total	18	19,821	63,429	22,653

Source: UNIDATA, June-October, 1990

In the whole province there are only 18 clinics in all, with very disproportionate numbers of qualified staff to the population. There are 19,821 people to each doctor, the total number of doctors in the province being only 18. It could not be known that how many of these doctors are trained and hold professional degrees. The number of dentists in the province are reported to be only 5, with 63,429 persons to each dentist. The trained nurses in the province number 14, with 22,653 persons to each nurse.

In terms of the shortage of qualified medical staff, the provinces of Kahmard, Panjab and Saighan are the worst off where in spite of the presence of some clinics no trained doctors are available. The dentists are available only in Bamyan centre and Shibar district. No trained nurses are available in the districts of Kahmard, Panjab and Waras.

Medical services are generally highly inadequate, and are available to varying

degrees in various districts as shown in Table VII.2.

Table VII.2: Medical Services Available

District	Type of Medical Service
Bamyan	OPD, surgery, anaesthesia, mobile first aid, tuberculosis & dental treatment
Kahmard	OPD
Panjab	None
Saighan	OPD
Shibar	OPD, surgery, anaesthesia, mobile first aid, tuberculosis treatment
Waras	OPD, dental treatment
Yakawlang	OPD, mobile first aid, tuberculosis treatment

Source: UNIDATA, June-October, 1990

The table shows that in terms of the services available, the Bamyan centre and the districts of Shibar and Yakawlang are relatively better off. The district of Panjab is in most pathetic condition, with the only clinic have not functioning due to the lack of staff and equipment. The facility of surgery is available only in Bamyan centre and Shibar where, as earlier shown, the population is relatively more exposed to the direct effects of the war. The facility of tuberculosis treatment is available in only three districts of Bamyan centre, Shibar and Yakawlang. Dental treatment is offered only in Bamyan centre and Waras. Except for Panjab, the outdoor treatment is offered in all the districts. The frequency of outdoor treatment per clinic, averaged for three months preceding the survey, is given in Table VII.3.

The proportion of overall female daily attendance is nearly as much as that of the male attendance, being 48 percent. In district Waras and Bamyan centre the overall daily attendance is relatively higher. In both Shibar and Waras more females than males receive outdoor treatment daily. But despite such a large frequency of female attendance, the health facilities do not have any arrangements for providing treatment for conditions and ailments specific to women. The facility of vaccinating children is also severely limited, being available in only two districts as shown in Table VII.4.

Table VII.3 Outdoor Patient Daily Attendance per Clinic
(average of three months)

Outdoor Patients Daily Average per Clinic	Bam-yan	Kah-mard	Sai-ghan	Shi-bar	Waras	Yakaw-lang
Total No. of Patients	62	13	15	50	70	34
No. of Male Patients	33	11	11	20	32	21
No. of Female Patients	29	2	4	30	38	13

Source: UNIDATA, June-October, 1990

Table VII.4: Vaccination in 3 Months

District	BCG	Tetanus	Measles	Polio	DPT
Bamyan	3,414	2,927	4,593	3,393	900
Shibar	3,200	4,720	2,894	6,542	540

Source: UNIDATA, June-October, 1990

The table presents the number of vaccinations of various types carried out in the three months period preceding the survey. The coverage is much better in Shibar where the population is two-and-a-half times smaller than the Bamyan centre.

As shown Table in VII.5, the health facilities in the province are very poorly equipped.

The table shows that the clinics in Bamyan centre are relatively much better equipped than those at other places. However, even here the clinics do not have any sterilization equipment, x-ray films for use in x-ray units or a dentist chair. In the other districts not shown at the table, none of the equipment listed above are available. The mobile first aid service is available, besides Bamyan centre, in Shibar and Yakawlang but no ambulance is available in the clinics of the two districts.

Shunbul or Darah-i-Bamyan. The river flowing through Hajigak pass also passes through this valley and joins the Bamyan river. The inhabitants of this valley are also Ismailis and speak Dari. The Ghundaq valley begins from Darah-i-Bamyan and extends to Kahmard. This valley is broader than the other two valleys. Most of the population here are Sunni muslims whose language is Dari.

District **Waras** is located 2,500 meters above the sea level in the south-west of Bamyan province. The district is surrounded by high mountains and the winters here are extended to about 7 months with heavy snow. The people living here belong to the Hazara tribes and speak Dari.

Yakawlang district is located in the north-west of Bamyan province, at 2,600 meters above the sea level. This is a hilly and a green area, suitable for pastures. Very little proportion of the land here is used for cultivation. The district is inhabited by Hazara tribes who speak Dari language. During the warm months stretching half a year, the people move with their herds to the pasture lands and return during the winter season.

I.2 Economic Infrastructure

Bamyan forms part of the Hazarajat areas which, historically, have been among the least developed areas of Afghanistan. The province had been categorized as a food deficient area even before the war; the war has further aggravated that condition. Agricultural land mainly comprises of small landholdings located in the valleys and on mountain slopes, with low yields. The yields frequently decline further due to natural disasters like floods and landslides. The main crops are wheat and potato. The province exports potatoes and wooden beams, mainly to Kabul. The Bamyan centre has comparatively the best economic infrastructure, and the economic base gets poorer in areas to its west.

There is no large scale industry in the province as determined by the UNIDATA survey (for survey methodology, see Annex:'A'). In terms of the presence of small scale rural industry, Panjab and Shibar are much ahead of the rest of the districts, as shown in Table I.2:

The Panjab district has a variety of small industry producing woolen carpets and rugs, cast iron and copper products and straw baskets; in addition, the district is known for stone quarrying and precious stones are found there. The Shibar district produces, besides woolen carpets and rugs, handloom cloth, leather products, vegetable oil, household utensils, wood carvings and straw baskets. There are very few industries in other districts, Kahmard being the worst off.

Table VII.5: Equipment/Facilities in Clinics

Name of District	Equipment/Facilities Available in Clinics
Bamyan	37 beds, 8 suture equipment, 3 manual suction, 4 operation theatre, 2 x-ray units, 25 micro-scopes, 12 generators, 2 baby scales, 2 adult scales, 3 ambulances
Kahmard	3 beds
Shibar	15 beds, 10 suture equipment, 1 operation theatre, 1 dentist chair, 1 generator, 1 adult scale
Yakawlang	5 beds, 50 suture equipment, 2 manual suction, 2 adult scales, 2 baby scales

Source: UNIDATA, June-October, 1990

The most common ailments reported from the province are diarrhoea, tuberculosis, goiter and respiratory infections, as shown in Table VII.6.

Table VII.6: Common Ailments

Name of District	Common Ailments
Bamyan	Respiratory infection, diarrhoea, tuberculosis, goiter
Kahmard	Malaria, diarrhoea, tuberculosis, goiter
Saighan	Respiratory infection, malaria, diarrhoea, tuber-closis
Shibar	Respiratory infection, diarrhoea, goiter
Waras	Tuberculosis, hearing problems
Yakawlang	Respiratory infection, gestroentritis

Source: UNIDATA, June-October, 1990

There is no information available on prevalent ailments in district Panjab. As shown, the incidence of malaria is also reported at least in two districts, i.e. Kahmard and Saighan. Hearing problems are reported from Waras which are a direct consequence of the war. In addition to the ailments reported, malnutrition and anaemia are also prevalent throughout the province.

The prices and availability of essential medicines vary greatly from one district to another, as shown in Table VII.7.

Table VII.7: Prices & Availability of Medicine

(prices in Afs.)

Name of Medicine	Bamyan	Kah-mard	Panjab	Sai-ghan	Shibar	Waras	Yakaw-lang
Aspirin/ tablet	4	6	8	8	4	3	6
Chloroqu-ine/tablet	10	10	-	-	6	3	8
Rifamycine/ capsule	-	12	-	-	-	20	30
Pencilin/ ampule	100	120	200	200	80	100	200
ORS/packet	40	50	100	-	40	50	60
Ampicilin/ bottle	220	240	400	-	250	100	300
Saline Solution/ packet	1,000	450	1,000	-	-	500	1,000
Bacterine/ tablet	10	14	10	-	12	12	15
Vormex/ tablet	20	18	-	-	12	10	20

Source: UNIDATA, June-October, 1990

At the time of the survey, district Saighan did not have adequate supply of most of the essential medicines. Some of the medicines were also not available in districts Panjab and Shibar and Bamyan centre. The prices were generally on a higher side in Panjab, with 5 out of 9 essential medicines (namely Aspirin, Pencilin, ORS, Ampicilin & Saline Solution) having one of the highest prices in the province. Three of the 9 medicines were not available there. Yakawlang also had the highest prices for 5 of the medicines though, unlike Panjab, all the medicines were reportedly available there, the medicines with the highest rates included Rifamycine, Pencilin, Saline Solution, Bacterine and Vormex. The prices of the two medicines available in Saighan, Aspirin and Pencilin, were also one of the highest. The medicine prices were generally lower in Waras, with Aspirin, Chloroquine,

Ampicilin and Vormex having the lowest rates compared to the other districts. The price range for the essential medicines and their average prices are given in Table VII.8.

Table VII.8: Price Range & Average Price of Medicines

(prices in Afs.)

Name of Medicine	Average Price	Price Range
Aspirin/tablet	6	3 - 8
Chloroqu-ine/tablet	7	3 - 10
Rifamycine/capsule	21	12 - 30
Pencilin/ampule	143	80 - 200
ORS/packet	57	40 - 100
Ampicilin/bottle	252	100 - 400
Saline Solution/packet	790	450 - 1000
Bacterine/tablet	12	10 - 15
Vormex/tablet	16	10 - 20

Source: UNIDATA, June-October, 1990

VII.2 Condition of Health Facilities in Districts

In **Bamyan centre**, many cases of drug addiction were found during the survey of the main villages. The midwives are reported to be illiterate and untrained, using primitive methods.

In the district 7 clinics are reported to be functioning. The IMC clinic has only one doctor and offers facilities of outdoor treatment, surgery with anaesthesia, mobile first aid, and tuberculosis treatment. The clinic consists of 4 rooms, but is very poorly equipped. There is no regular operation theatre and no vehicle for the mobiles first aid services. The only equipment worth noting includs one suture, one microscope and one weighing scale for babies. The daily attendance at the clinic is reported to be 68, of which 32 are women. In three months prior to the survey, vaccinations carried out by the clinic included 850 tetanus, 600 measles and 400 DPT shots.

The second clinic is named AlHaj Shaheed Fahmi, operated by 2 doctors and 2 middle level workers. The services offered by the clinic include the outdoor treatment, surgery with anaesthesia and dental treatment, though no qualified dentist is working there. The clinic has 4 beds and consists of 6 rooms, of which one is used as an operation theatre.

It is a very poorly equipped clinic, with only equipment worth noting being a suture. The daily attendance at the clinic is 130, half of them being women. In the three months preceding the survey, vaccinations carried out by the clinic included 800 tetanus, 600 measles and 500 DPT shots.

The third clinic MSF Belgium/Holland clinic is run with the help of 2 doctors, one nurse and one middle level worker. The clinic offers outdoor treatment, surgery with anaesthesia and tuberculosis treatment. Consisting of 7 rooms, the clinic has 13 beds and one operation theatre. Equipment with the clinic includes 4 suture, one manual suction, 2 microscopes, one electricity generator, 2 adult and one baby weighing scales. The daily attendance at the clinic is 89, of which 44 are women. The vaccination carried out in three months by the clinic included 21 BCG and 60 tetanus shots.

The fourth clinic named Said Abdullah Shaheed is run with the help of 2 doctors, one dentist and 3 nurses. The clinic offered facilities of outdoor treatment, surgery with anaesthesia, mobile first aid, tuberculosis treatment and dental treatment. The 10-bed clinic consists of 20 rooms and 2 operation theatres. The equipment at the clinic includes 2 manual suction, 2 x-ray units (though without any x-ray films), 2 microscopes, 2 refrigerators, one electricity generator and one ambulance. The daily patient attendance at the clinic is 48, of which 21 are women. Over a three month period, the clinic had vaccinated 3,393 children for BCG, measles, and polio and 1,197 children for tetanus.

The fifth clinic is known as Shaheed Rahim where the staff consists of one doctor, one nurse and one middle level worker. The services available there include the outdoor treatment, surgery with anaesthesia, mobile first aid, tuberculosis treatment and dental treatment. The 10-bed clinic consists of 4 rooms. The details of equipment are not available. Of the 100 patients who on average come to the clinic daily, 43 are women. No vaccination was carried out by the clinic during the specified 3 month period.

The sixth clinic run by the Afghan-German Foundation has one doctor and 3 middle level workers. The services offered include outdoor treatment only. The clinic has only one room with 2 suture equipment and 2 ambulances. The frequency of daily patient attendance could not be determined. The clinic arranged to vaccinate 20 children for tetanus during the 3 month period.

No information is available on the seventh clinic.

There are 2 clinics in **Kahmard** district run by Mujahideen. There was a hospital in the district before the war which has been destroyed.

The clinic called Madar is run by only one middle level worker, and offers only the outdoor treatment. No equipment worth mentioning is available with the clinic. The daily patient attendance is reported to be 14, of which 2 are females. No vaccination was carried out at the clinic during the specified 3 months.

The second clinic called Abdul Ahmed Shaheed is also run by only a middle level worker and offers only the outdoor treatment. The clinic consists of 9 rooms with 3 beds, but no equipment worth mentioning is available. The daily patient attendance numbers 13, of which 2 are females. No vaccination was arranged by the clinic during the three month period.

There is only one clinic in district **Panjab**, but information on that is not available.

There are five clinics in **Saighan**, which are reported to be not functioning well. The clinics also suffer from shortage of medicines.

Information is available on only two of the clinics. The Kazi M. Rafiq clinic is run by a nurse and a middle level worker, and offers only the outdoor treatment. There is only one room with no equipment worth mentioning. Of the 11 patients coming daily to the clinic, 5 are females. No arrangements for vaccination exist.

Another clinic called Suma is run by only a middle level worker and consists of just one room, with no equipment worth mentioning. Only the outdoor treatment is provided and the facility of vaccination does not exist.

All the other three clinics (names not available) also run by one middle level worker each, only offer outdoor treatment and consist of one room each.

There are two clinics in district **Shibar**, including a nurse training facility. One is called Qasim Shaheed Clinic where 5 doctors, 2 dentists and 5 nurses are working. The clinic offers facilities of outdoor treatment, surgery with anaesthesia, mobile first aid and tuberculosis treatment. The 7-bed clinic consists of 11 rooms with an operation theatre. The main equipment there includs one each adult and baby weighing scale, electricity generator and refrigerator. The daily patient attendance numbers 69, of which 38 are females. In the 3 month period, the clinic arranged to vaccinate 3,200 children for BCG, 4,720 children for tetanus, 2,894 children for measles, 6,542 children for polio and 540 children for DPT.

The second clinic known as Mujahid Clinic has 2 dentists, 2 nurses and 2 middle level workers and offers services of outdoor treatment, surgery with anaesthesia, mobile first aid and tuberculosis treatment. It consists of 4 rooms with 2 beds, with equipment consisting of 10 sutures and one dental chair. The daily patient attendance numbers 31, of which 23 are women. No vaccinations were carried out at the clinic during the specified 3 months.

The only clinic in **Waras** district is reportedly not functioning well. It is also alleged that the staff at the clinic is involved in selling donated medicines in the open market. The clinic called Surkh Jue is run by 2 doctors. The facilities of outdoor and dental treatment are available there. The clinic is located in only one room, with no equipment

worth mentioning. The daily patient attendance is 70, of which 38 are women. No arrangements exist for vaccination.

There is only one clinic in **Yakawlang** district, with the name of Yakawlang, run by 2 doctors and one nurse. The facilities of outdoor treatment, mobile first aid (without an ambulance) and tuberculosis treatment are available. The clinic consists of 3 rooms with 5 beds. The equipment consists of 50 suture, 2 manual suction and 2 each adult and baby weighing scales. The daily patient attendance is 34, of which 13 are women. No vaccinations were carried out at the clinic during the specified 3 month period. In the survey of the main villages, many cases of drug addiction were found. It is said that the drugs are brought from Iran.

VII.3 Salam Mission's Observations on Health Facilities

Although the statistics and description of health facilities provided earlier amply demonstrate their appalling condition, the narrative concerning the health sector in the report of the Salam Mission to Bamyan further illustrates many aspects of the situation. The observations of the mission are based on visits to a number of hospitals and clinics and discussions with health workers and political groups. According to the Mission, the diseases prevalent in the province are typical of those found in the most depressed areas in Afghanistan. Elaborating, the report states that "diarrhoeal diseases, respiratory infections and the vaccine preventable diseases are common among children. During the trip the mission received reports of epidemics of whooping cough, measles, diphtheria and cholera. The most common complaints are of colds, bronchitis, gastritis, worms, non-specific muscular/skeletal pain, goiter, scabies and infertility. Mine injuries are common in Bamyan city. The mission saw 3 cases in the space of 48 hours". The report correctly observes that all the problems noted above result from and are aggravated by the extremely backward socio-economic conditions prevailing in the province. The major contributing factors are described as the inadequate food supply, poor hygiene and health practices, malnutrition, lack of clean drinking water and inadequate sanitation (Salam Mission,1990,pp.13,15).

The health services are reported to be rudimentary, focussing heavily on curative measures. The war has largely disrupted or damaged the health services which, in any case, are inaccessible to the majority of the population being located in and around the provincial capital. The health facilities are reported to be highly understaffed; the mission reports finding only 3 qualified doctors. Most of the health facilities are reported to be operating under the control of various political groups who do not coordinate with each other due to the prevalent political rivalries. Due to this reason, the effectiveness of the already fragile health services has further diluted. The report also mentions some 'rumours' among the population regarding accusation of malpractice, sale of medicines and vaccines at extorting prices, etc. by health workers. The report notes that the health facilities in the province are dependent on medicine supplies from Peshawar, which forces many health workers to travel out frequently to procure supplies and thereby closing down the clinics for many months in a year (Salam Mission,1990,pp.14-15).

The mission recommends developing a primary health care system for the province, to which the curative system should be linked. The dependence of the system on training of health personnel and medical supplies on distant areas should be minimized and possibilities of cooperation with the Kabul based offices should be explored in this regard. The immunization programme should be expanded, involving all the health facilities in the province. Simultaneously, programmes in mine awareness, hygiene and health education also need to be implemented (Salam Mission,1990,pp.15-17).

VIII. EDUCATION AND TRAINING

VIII.1 Educational Facilities

There are three types of educational institutions in Bamyan province; the mosque schools and madrassa's mainly concentrated on imparting religious education to small children and young males, respectively, while primary schools provide formal education. In Table VIII.1, the number of various types of educational institutions in the province are given.

Table VIII.1: Types of Educational Institutions

Type of Institution	Bam-yan	Kah-mard	Pan-jab	Sai-ghan	Shi-bar	Waras	Yakaw-lang
Primary School	19	6	5	9	5	8	10
Madrassa	41	1	7	1	9	6	10
Mosque	384	196	130	150	132	100	203

Source: UNIDATA, June-October, 1990

As shown at the table, there are in all 1,295 mosque schools, 75 madrassas and 62 primary schools in Bamyan province. The number of schools, madrassas and mosques are the highest in Bamyan centre. District Yakawlang has the second largest number of all the three types of institutions put togather.

The UNIDATA survey found that the schools are generally in a very bad condition, lacking proper building, trained teachers, furniture, books and other educational material. Another source also reports that schools in central Afghanistan are held in mosques, homes, outdoors or in damaged buildings (Lenderking,1991,p.17).

Among institutions imparting formal education, only the primary schools exist in the province, as shown in Table VIII.2.1

Table VIII.2: Education Indicators

Education Indicators	Bam-yan	Kah-mard	Pan-jab	Sai-ghan	Shibar	Waras	Yakaw-lang
Teachers/ School	5.6	3.5	2.8	4.8	5.0	2.0	3.5
Students/ Teacher	17.6	24.6	47.6	18.5	15.2	40.1	28.0
Enrollment/ School	99.4	86.0	133.2	90.6	76.0	80.2	97.9
Male/Female Students	10.8	6.8	-	6.8	8.5	-	-

Source: UNIDATA, June-October, 1990

As shown at the table, the number of teachers per school are most favourable in Bamyan centre with 6 teachers per school, followed by the districts of Saighan and Shibar with 5 teacher each per school. The districts of Waras and Panjab face the most acute shortages of teaching staff, the number of teachers per school here being 2 and 3, respectively. The student/teacher ratios are quite favourable in Bamyan centre and districts of Shibar, Kahmard, Saighan and Yakawlang, whereas for Panjab and Waras it is relatively unfavourable with 48 and 40 students per teacher, respectively. Enrollment per school is the highest in Panjab with 133 students per school, followed by Bamyan and Yakawlang with 100 and 98 students per school, respectively. The lowest enrollment of 76 students per school is registered in Shibar district. The student/population ratio is most unfavourable for Waras, being 127; the ratio is more favourable for Saighan, Bamyan centre and Kahmard being 22, 33 and 34, respectively. It means that more children of school-going age are keeping out of school in Waras compared to the last three districts. For the whole of the province, the ratio is 54.

In the districts of Panjab, Waras and Yakawlang, no female students are reported to be enrolled in schools. In Kahmard and Saighan, the male/female ratio is most favourable where 7 male students are studying for each female student. In Bamyan centre, for each female student there are 11 male students enrolled.

The statistics at the provincial level regarding sex and age distribution and enrollment at various educational levels is not available; for that reason, it is difficult to calculate precisely the ratio of enrollment at various educational levels to the eligible part of population. Here, however, an attempt is made in that direction using various sources available. Eighmy projected the 1990 population of Bamyan to be 317,143 (see Table:II.3). In the population distribution curve presented by Yusuf, which also includes age- and sex-wise break-up of the population, the males and females in 5-12 years age group represented

about 7.5 percent and 7.3 percent, respectively, of the country's total population in 1972-73 (Yusuf,1990,p.19). Assuming that age and sex ratios did not change significantly over the 17 years period, and that the two national level ratios also hold true at the provincial level, the number of males and females in the 5-12 years age group in Bamyan province were 22,615 and 22,012, respectively. That age group represents the segment of population eligible for enrollment at the primary and middle levels. In the province, therefore, the 5-12 years age group in 1990 population had a male/female ratio of 1.02:1, or 51 percent males and 49 percent females. Now, if the UNIDATA findings of the sex enrollment ratios are taken as more or less reflecting the actual situation, in the province there are 15 male students to every female student enrolled; in other words, male students comprise 94 percent of the total enrollment, the female students share being 6 percent. This shows how great is the imbalance between male and female enrollment, in a population where the number of both the sexes are almost equal. If the number enrolled, as determined by the UNIDATA, is taken to be the total enrollment at primary and middle levels in the province, 87 percent of the population eligible for enrollment in primary and secondary schools is out of the school system. Of the total eligible males, only 24 percent are attending primary school while the proportion of females doing so is much less, being about 2 percent.

Table I.2: Small Scale Rural Industry in Bamyan

Name of District	Names of Rural Industry
Bamyan	Woolen carpets, jaldek, gelim & namad
Kahmard	Reed
Panjab	Woolen carpets, jaldek, galim & namad, straw baskets, stone quarrying, precious stones, cast iron & copper products
Saighan	Galim & namad, vegetable oil
Shibar	Woolen carpets, galim & namad, handloom cloth, leather products, wood carvings, straw baskets, vegetable oil, household utensils
Waras	Galim & namad, handloom cloth, straw baskets, household utensils
Yakawlang	Woolen carpets,galim & namad

Source: UNIDATA, June-October, 1990

In **Bamyan centre**, the constraints reportedly faced by the small industry include non-availability of machinery and tools and lack of credit facility. There are also some repair and maintenance workshops.

Kahmard district does not have any significant small industry, though some people are involved in making galims and woollen table cloth. Most of the fruit crop in the district have been destroyed due to disruption of the marketing mechanisms caused be badly deteriorated road condition and transportation.

In **Panjab** the rural industry is comparatively more prevalent and transportation system there are also much better. Some precious stones are also reported to be found there. An iron mine in the district is reported to be presently not in use.

In **Saighan** the small industry is limited to a few people making gelim and namad. The roads condition is reported to be very bad which has affected travelling and transportation of goods a great deal.

In **Shibar**, the small industry suffers from lack of credit and non-availability of tools and equipment. In winters the roads are blocked, sometime for more than 6 months, which adversely affect the marketing.

Galims, namads and woollen clothes made in district **Waras** are of a very good

IX. RESETTLEMENT NEEDS AND IMPLICATIONS FOR DONOR ASSISTANCE

IX.1 Resettlement Needs and Planning Implications

Bamyan province has been fortunate to the extent that it was saved the direct ravages of the war. However, the province is part of a region which for a long time has been known as one of the poorest and most under-developed in the country. The indirect consequences of the war, however, have taken their toll, resulting in greater hardship and misery for the people in the region.

For people in Bamyan province, food supplies have been one of the major concerns. Confronted with severely limited prospects for development of agriculture - given the nature of its tarrain - the province has a little capacity of agriculatural production and has to depend heavily on food supplies from outside. The war has seriously disrupted the supply route from the nearby Kabul and forced the province to depend on supplies from Peshawar which is quite far away.

The alternative source of supplies, however, has not been a substitute and perhaps was never intended to be. The wheat supplies under the United Nations assistance programme have been limited, not adequate to the province's needs. The fragmentation of administrative and political authority in the wake of the war has borne down on the transportation system as well. In the context of Bamyan there seems to be no dearth of incidents when wheat supplies to be province were intercepted on the way by autonomous Mujahideen groups, even when such caravans were escorted by an influencial group of Mujahideen from the province. The actual distribution of wheat to the food deficit province, therefore, has been of substantially lower magnitude than originally planned by the United Nations agencies.

The supplies have also been hampered due to a fast deteriorating road infrastructure. Even before the war, only dirt roads existed in the province. The system of maintainence collapsed during the war with the dissolution of the local administration, making long stretches of roads increasingly difficult to tranverse even by four-wheel-drive vehicles. In addition, bridges and culverts at many places have crumbled with no immediate prospects of restoration. The given condition of roads has severely restricted both inward and out-ward transportation of goods and the already fragile transport system. Bamyan was known to export fruits, potato and wooden logs to Kabul. Not only has the fragmentation of territorial control been responsible for severely limiting those exports but the factors related to road and transport have also played their due role. The transport system is also afflicted by lack of maintainence services as most workshops wound up for one reason or the other as a consequence of the war.

The agricultural sector is also one of the worst hit. In many areas, clogging of irrigation water channels has resulted in substantial cultivable area becoming fallow. Natural clamities have played their role, too; floods and earthquakes have led to the loss of

large areas of cultivable land. In addition, supply of quality seed, fertilizer and pesticides have been badly affected due to the war leading to reduction in both agricultural production and area under cultivation. Acute shortage of farm power has also been reported, again resulting in an increasing cultivable area lying fallow.

Under the circumstances, it is only logicial that people from the province are moving to other parts of Afghanistan and Iran in search of livelihood. In fact, the suprising aspect is that why population movement from the province has not taken place at a much larger level. In the opinion of the Salam Mission, however, that remains a distinct possibility in the near future if measures to improve the local food supply and economy are not introduced at the earliest.

With regard to the population movement, the point that people move away from the province in search of livelihood, rather than to escape direct effects of the war and its political consequences, sheds a new perspective to the status of displaced population. In strict terms, they may not be called 'refugees' but rather 'migrants' in search of employment or better employment prospects. The character of such a movement needs to be clearly established as it may have very different planning implications. For instance, it needs to be known if the families of those migrants are left behind to continue with their subsistence level economic activity - presently under a great strain due to the war - and if the migrants engage in a circulatory movement between their places of employment and family's residence. In that case, social and economic linkages established between the two places would take many forms, leading to multi-dimensional consequences for both sides. A negative consequence, for instance, was highlighted when UNIDATA survey team came accross drug addicts in at least two districts of the province, the drugs being reportedly supplied by the migrants working in Iran. There are unpublished reports from other refugee areas in Pakistan where families have moved back to their areas of origin in Afghanistan but one or more of their active male members have stayed back to carry on with their economic activity. They are also reportedly engaged in a circulatory movement between the place of their residence in Afghanistan and the base of their economic activity in Pakistan. It seems that this phenomenon would be more characteristic of the Afghan provinces bordering Pakistan, especially when the political impediments to the refugee return cease to be operative; it would also have very different policy perspective on the refugee return and resettlement than that held until now.

Most area in Bamyan province did not have to face the war directly. Destruction to shelters and other buildings, therefore, has been limited. In most places, local initiatives are afoot to repair or reconstruct at least the damaged and destroyed shelters. Large-scale storage, in any case, was very limited since pre-war days, confined to only three of the seven districts. Presently, the storage is still available in the three districts but requires extensive repairs. The historic sites, for which the Bamyan province has been famous, have also suffered extensive damage either due to neglect or because of the war. Many school buildings are destroyed, and now most schools are functioning either in the open, without a building, or in mosques and residential houses. The few schools with buildings need heavy repairs. In addition, trained teachers and teaching material have been

reported to be scarce. The reports have suggested that most trained teachers have been dislocated as a consequence of the war and schools are now being run by Mullahs and untrained staff.

Most of the health facilities in the province have very limited operational capacity, being limited to a small room and run by untrained or middle level medical staff. In addition, even most basic medical equipment and tools are not available at most places. Many serious ailments including tubercolosis, diarrohea, whooping cough, respiratory and chest infections, etc. are common. Malnuitrition, anaemia and goiter are also prevelant. Those conditions were reportedly present even before the war, being symptomatic of most depressed and poor regions in Afghanistan, but the war has certainly multiplied them to an alarming proportion.

Based on the findings of the UNIDATA survey and other sources presented earlier in the study, major resettlement needs in various are districts enumerated in Table IX.1.

Table IX.1: Major Resettlement Needs

District	Major Resettlement Needs
Bamyan	Food shortage, large fallow cultivable area, scarcity of seeds & farm power, lack of pest/locust control, mines,damaged roads & bridges, scarcity of tranied medical & school staff, poorly equipped clinics and schools.
Kahmard	Food shortage, scarcity of seeds & farm power, lack of pest control, absence of transport system, damaged roads & bridges, absence of storage facility, scar-city of trained medical & school staff, poorly equipped clinics & schools, no vaccination facility.
Panjab	Food shortage, large fallow cultivable land, scarcity of seeds, farm power & water, lack of pest/locust control, damaged roads & bridges, scarcity of trained medical & school staff, poorly equipped schools & clinics, no vaccination facility.
Saighan	Food shortage, scarcity of seeds, farm power & water, lack of pest/locust control, presence of mines, inadequate transport system, damaged roads & bridges, absence of storage facility, scarcity of trained medical & school staff, poorly equipped clinics & schools, scarcity of medicines, no vaccination facility.
Shibar	Scarcity of seeds, farm power & water, lack of pest & locust control, presence of mines, lack of transport, damaged roads & bridges, lack of storage facility, scarcity of trained medical & school staff, poorly equipped schools & clinics.

Waras	Food shortage, large fallow cultivable land, scarcity of seed, farm power & water, lack of pest & locust control, no transport system, damaged roads & bridges, no storage facility, scarcity of trained medical & school staff, poorly equipped clinics & schools, no vaccination facility.
Yakawlang	Food shortage, scarcity of seeds & farm power, lack of pest & locust control, inadequate transport system, damaged roads & bridges, scarcity of trained medical & school staff, poorly equipped clinics & schools, no vaccination facility.

IX.2 Sectoral Needs and Rehabilitation Programmes

The response of the agencies responsible for planning and implementing resettlement programmes in Afghanistan to the area needs identified in the table has been very poor. Of the programmes introduced so far, a mutli-sectoral operational project aims at rehabilitating 'rural sector activities in Hazarajat through irrigation programmes, veterinary services, education & health services, demining activities and provision of food aid and material assisstance'. For such an ambitious programme, aimed at covering all the districts of Bamyan, Oruzgan and Ghor, only a sum of US$ 69,320 has been provided. Under another operational project, 1000 metric tons of wheat is to be provided to Bamyan to facilitate food-for-work projects.

The cultural monuments have recieved a better attention from the agencies concerned. A project has been completed which was aimed at assessing the damage done to the monuments in Balkh, Bamyan and Herat. The cost of the project was US$ 12,000. Another operational project in the three provinces, with a budget of US$ 300,000, aims at supporting an exhibition on Herat, providing assistance to Kabul Museum, assessing damage caused to the national monuments in Bamyan and Herat and restoration of national archives and traditional carpet weaving. Under a project proposed for 1991, cultural programmes are to be implemented in the provinces of Jawzjan, Faryab, Bamyan and Herat at a total cost of US$ 550,000. The project aims at providing assistance to Kabul museum, restoring national archives, consolidating damaged national monuments in Bamyan and Herat, preserving traditional carpet weaving and rehabilitating traditional skills including wood carving, tile making and glass blowing. Another project proposed for 1991 aims at consolidating the 'fifth minaret and the reservoir in Herat as well as the Buddha statues in Bamyan'.

The above description shows that very little attention is being paid to restore agricultural and road infrastructures and to resolve the problem of food scarcity of an alarming dimenison. The health facilities are either not present or, where they do, are very primitive and rudimentary. Many fatal diseases, meantime, have inflicted the local population. On the other hand, a much greater stress has been laid on the restoration of cultural monuments and traditions. The importance of cultural programmes is not denied, but ignoring the other vital economic sectors strongly hints at an approach which can at least

be called lop-sided.

What are the concrete projects to be undertaken for resettlement in Bamyan province? Lenderking has forwarded specific proposals for U.N. activities in central Afghanistan during 1991, which also fall within the framework defined in Table IX.1. The region defined by him include 21 districts in all, including 7 of Bamyan, 6 of Ghazni, one of Ghor, 5 of Uruzgan and 2 of Wardak. The priority projects proposed include construction/repair of two major roads to facilitatae access between central and northern Afghanistan. An estimated amount of US$ 1,000,000 would be required according to him, on Yakawlang-Balkhab road involving 180 kilometers and Behsud-Bamyan road involving 100 km. In addition, US$ 250,000 would be needed for constructing and repairing roads along some smaller but esssential routes.

In the education sector, Lenderking proposes that at least 2 primary schools per district may be constructed or repaired, at an estimated cost of US$ 10,000. For repairing and constructing irrigation water channels the estimated amount required would be US$ 10,000, to be mostly spent on purchase of tools and equipment. Demining operations in Bamyan and Ghazni are estimated to cost US$ 80,000 each. For storing wheat, a proposed storage facility would cost US$ 75,000. Wheat supplies amounting to 6,000 metric tons, at an estimated cost of US$ 2,220,000 are proposed for the districts concerned. Of this, 21,000 metric tons is proposed for food for work programmes at the rate of 100 metric ton per district, another 3,200 metric tons is provided for the proposed road projects and the rest of 700 metric tons is to be kept in reserve. The total cost of all the proposed projects comes to US$ 3,705,000.

As advocated by Lenderking, the political considerations inside Afghanistan now demand that the resettlement assistance by the U.N. is more evenly distributed at the level of the district. The assistance proposed by him not only takes care of that crucial compulsion but also addresses some of the very basic resettlement needs of the province.

Another source providing information on the resettlement work carried out inside Afghanistan is the ACBAR/SWABAC Database. The Agency Coordinating body for Afghan Relief (ACBAR) is based in Peshawar and has 59 non-government organizations (NGOs) as members while the Southern and Western Afghanistan Baluchistan Association for Coordination (SWABAC) has 22 member NGOs and is based in Quetta. The main objective of those organizations is stated to be to avoid duplication in work by the member NGOs. The database does not claim to cover all the NGO activity inside Afghanistan. The information on various projects is updated periodically and presented according to the project location, sector and implementing agency (see ACBAR, 1990). There are, however, many limitations to the information provided; the projects are classified in broad sub-sector categories and specific nature of activities is not given. The project costs are mentioned in too broad a range. The project targets are not described, and project assessment falls out of the scope of their objectives.

The information provided by ACBAR/SWABAC on projects in Bamyan province is presented in Annex 'E'.

Annex.'A'

UNIDATA FIELD SURVEY

Objectives of the Survey

The UNIDATA survey was originally conceived with the following objectives:

a. to determine the effects of war, both in qualitative and quantitative terms, on various sectors of Afghanistan's economy and society, at the level of the district,

b. to assess, at the level of the district, the short term resettlement needs of the refugees and the priority areas for restoration of infrastructure required for initial rehabilitation, and

c. to point the direction for long-term development planning.

Admittedly, those were ambitious targets for the reasons that, firstly, the conditions of conflict that have persisted even after the regular hostilities ceased were a big security hazard, making certain areas virtually inaccessible for the purposes of the survey and, secondly, the financial resources needed for conducting such a survey, especially in highly insecure conditions which even make the provision of logistics for the survey team a very expensive proposition, were huge and beyond the capacity of the UNIDATA project. Simultaneously, the concerned U.N. organizations were stressing for data that could be used for assessment of immediate resettlement and reconstruction needs and could be quickly generated. A detailed socio-economic survey was, therefore, not possible as it required relatively stable conditions to serve the purposes of sample selection and distribution and data collection, adequate finances and sufficient time for data analysis.

With the above limitations and requirements in view, it was decided to organize, reconnaissance type of surveys leading to area-specific sectoral assessment of the current situation. The objective behind that exercise was to specify sectoral priorities in undertaking relief and resettlement work by various UN organizations and the non-government organizations (NGOs). To compensate as much as possible for the lack of detailed socio-economic data, it was decided to incorporate in the survey report the findings of the few other relevant studies available.

Methodology of the Survey

The questionnaire for the survey consisted of 14 sub-questionnaires addressing the most pressing multi-sectoral issues. The issues included in the questionnaire were determined on the basis of consultations with the UN organizations involved in the

resettlement programmes in Afghanistan. The questionnaire was pre-tested in district Maruf of Kandahar province, followed by further consultations with the UN organizations and NGOs on questionnaire design; the questionnaire was revised and finalized in early April, 1990.

A 'Manual of Instructions' was also prepared for the use of data collectors and the data collection supervisors. Both the manual and the questionnaire were translated into Dari, as both the data collectors and the supervisors were to be Afghans. The data collectors were selected with extreme caution, keeping in view the abilities required to both understand and carry out the process of data collection and organize the activity with minimum possible bias, given the difficult situation inside Afghanistan. For the supervisors, in addition to the above qualities, the administrative abilities to solve difficult situations, resolve on-the-spot logistic problems and check if data collection was carried out according to the prescribed method and schedule were considered essential.

Following the selection, the data collectors and the supervisors had to undergo an extensive training both in the survey methodology and the questionnaire administration in Peshawar. For Bamyan province, 12 data collectors and 3 supervisors were selected and divided into three teams; each team was assigned specific districts. The teams left for the province in July, 1990, and returned after completing the task in October, 1990, a period of about three months. The data collection went by without encountering any major difficulty.

According to the survey design, a part of the questionnaire addressing the issues related to effects of war on population, refugee movement, agriculture and livestock, food and shelter and buildings was administered at the level of selected main villages in each district. In the earlier survey of Wardak province, the number of main villages covered was 2, which was not considered adequate to represent the picture of the whole district. For subsequent surveys including of Bamyan province, therefore, the number of villages was raised to 8 per district. The sub-questionnaires seeking to know the presence of mines at specific places and the loss and damages caused due to mines were also administered at the level of the main villages. Further, the condition of agriculture was determined through individually interviewing 10 landholders in each village. Other information was gathered by interviewing in a group the area notables who usually included the area Mujahideen commanders, teachers, health practitioners, prominent landowners, mullahs (religious preachers), shopkeepers, etc. Admittedly, the data gathered through such a technique would hardly satisfy the requirements of a sound survey design. The method was, however, adopted keeping in view the restraints already mentioned and with the view that both qualitative and, to a lesser extent, quantitative insight would be gained as to how the war had affected the local economy and the individual existence. In addition, the in-depth village level survey was to provide an assessment of priority sectors where resettlement programmes could be introduced.

The second part of the questionnaire was addressed at the institutional level in the sectors of health and education. The data collectors were required to visit each existing health and education facility in a district and administer the questionnaire to the

responsible official/professional working at the facility. The aim here was to find out the existing state of those facilities with as many details as possible. In some cases, the state of security did not permit the data collectors to actually visit the facility; in such a case, the concerned official/professional was interviewed at another suitable location.

The third part of the questionnaire addressed the issues related to food and storage, industry and marketing, road and transport, power, telecommunication and water, prices of various commodities, etc. That part was administered at the level of the district, by interviewing informed persons with similar positions as mentioned in case of the village level survey except that those selected as respondents had a greater exposure to the developments at the district level; for those interviews the former maliks, who used to be village headmen representing the village community to the district administration, were considered to be very suitable, but most of them were found to have left the area and taken refuge either in Pakistan or Iran. The strategy to interview the 'key informants' in groups seemed to be successful, because if a participant's reply was not thought to be factually correct by other participants a discussion ensued and the correct situation was determined.

Presentation of the Study

As earlier mentioned, the present study relies on the findings of both the UNIDATA survey and other studies relevant to Bamyan province and the topics included here. The methodology followed by the studies quoted are also discussed, where such information is available, so that the reader could have an assessment of the validity of the findings presented. Short references of studies quoted are given in the text in parentheses, with last name of the author, year of publication and the page number(s) appearing in the same order. If the year of publication and the page number are not available, the respective signs used are 'n.d.' and 'n.p.'. Full references of the quoted studies appear at the end of the report.

The report analyses the impact of war on various sectors of the economy at the level of the district in the first eight chapters. Inter-district comparisons are given with as much of detail as the availability of data would permit. The findings of the UNIDATA survey are supplemented by data available through other sources, where possible. It is hoped that the analytical approach followed shall help the planners to assess sectoral resettlement needs at as small a geographical level as the district.

The UNIDATA survey addressed only some principal issues concerning agriculture at the level of the locality (village). The main reason for not covering that sector comprehensively was because it has received a detailed treatment in the survey conducted by the Swedish Committee for Afghanistan (SCA). In presenting the situation of agriculture in the province, therefore, the relevant findings of the SCA survey are taken to be the main data source. The findings of the UNIDATA survey are also presented as an aggregate of 8 villages covered at the district level and are claimed to be fairly representative of the trends at that level.

The findings of the locality level survey, covering 8 main villages in each district (for names of the villages surveyed, see Annex.'B'), are presented in each relevant chapter, with the view to highlight how people have suffered due to both direct and indirect effects of the war and to put the sectoral analyses presented in various chapters in perspective. The findings are particularly focussed on the effects of the war on the village population, agriculture, food supply and housing. The location of mines and unexploded devices around the localities are also given, where reported.

In the final chapter the resettlement needs in relation to sectoral assessments are discussed.

credit is reported to be the major constraint to the small industry in the district.

In **Yakawlang**, the woolen carpets and galims produced are exported abroad to Pakistan and Iran. The industry is, however, facing the problems of non-availability of tools and equipment, lack of credit and scarcity of skilled manpower. Some repair and maintenance workshops are also found in the district.

I.3 State of Manpower

There were hardly any districts where scarcity of manpower in agricultural sector could be found during the UNIDATA survey of 8 main villages in each district. However, in many districts skilled manpower is either scarce or in short supply. The availability of skilled manpower in various districts of province Bamyan is given in Table I.3.

The table shows that in Yakawlang district 5 types of skilled labour are not available. Yakawlang lack karez makers, mechanics, silk weavers, tailors and midwives. Next is Kahmard where 4 types of skilled labour are absent including mechanics, carpet weavers, silk weavers and midwives. In Saighan karez makers, silk weavers and midwives are not available. Both in Panjab and Waras silk weavers and midwives are not available. Shibar lacked silk weavers. No skilled labour scarcity was reported from the Bamyan centre.

The largest scarcities of skilled labour are reported for silk weavers and midwives. While silk weaving may not be the essential skill for many districts, the same cannot be said of the midwives who are not found in 5 of the 7 districts. Karez makers are not available in Saighan and Yakawlang and mechanics are not available in Kahmard and Yakawlang. Those skills are essential in restoring the damaged irrigation system and in maintaining the already depleted system of transport. In addition, many skills are in acute short supply in various districts.

Although the figures presented at the table do not represent the absolute number of skilled labour in the districts, they do reflect its relative availability as the sample of villages at the district level is sufficiently representative.

Annex.'B'

Names of Main Villages Covered in UNIDATA Survey

Bamyan Centre

Toopchi, Ahangaran-i-Kaloo, Syed Abad, Gharib Abad, Mulayan, Doast Beg, Sadaat

(note: only 7 villages could be covered)

Kahmard

Andarab, Paeen Bagh, Dara-i-Ajar, Dasht-i-Safaid, Do Shakh, Roy Gheenakwa Qaghoor, Banaq, Madar

Panjab

Tagab-i-Barg Sufla, Tagab-i-Barg Ulya, Khan-i-Marga, Ghar Ghari, Marga-i-Ulya, Nargis, Sar-i-Darakhtan, Siah Darah

Saighan

Bayani, Khudadad Khalil, Deh Eiman, Sokhta Chinar, Ghor Wachi, Qurghan, Quroona, Wotrai, Sardeh, Said Baba

(note: 10 villages were covered)

Shibar

Ghundak, Bargalech, Bulola, Jalmesh, Shunbul, Iraq-i-Sufla, Iraq-i-Ulya, Jola

Waras

Petab Joy, Tagab-i-Ghar, Chacheen, Qawn-i-Khodi, Qawn-i-Yari, Qawn-i-Barfi, Qala-i-Matek, Dahan-i-Fatoo

Yakawlang

Tajekan, Zareen, Sachak, Kata Qala, Sar Belaq, Sarkanak, Siyah Dara-i-Ulya, Isperah

Studies in Agriculture and Methodological Limitations

Systematic data on agriculture in Afghanistan has been absent even in pre-war days. The Afghan Government statistics available, especially for the period of war, are not considered to be much credible. The second source of information is the Agricultural Survey of Afghanistan, conducted by the Swedish Committee for Afghanistan (SCA), with the central objective of determining the effects of war on the country's agricultural sector. The SCA claims that it was "the largest, most wide ranging and most comprehensive survey of agriculture ever conducted in Afghanistan in peace or war" (SCA,1988,p.4). While the claim is intended to stress on the merits of the initiative taken, it also underscores the dearth of efforts aimed at studying a sector which has always been most crucial to the country's economy. Just how much ground still remains to be covered could be judged from the limited scope of the SCA survey; in the authors' own words, the study "does not attempt to present aspects of the whole picture of agriculture such as total area farmed, total production of wheat (and other crops), or any other kind of a census" (SCA,1988,p.3). What is available are the factors affecting the farm family and "trends in production, means of production, farm resources, and physical farm inputs which have occurred over the last ten years" (SCA,1988,p.4).

To begin with, it would be necessary to establish the limitations of the SCA study, so that the parameters are clearly defined within which the findings must be interpreted. The study had aimed to cover all the provinces but, unfortunately, could not cover Kandahar as some problems were encountered during the process which resulted in the rejection of all the interview forms. The results presented by the study for that province are based on interviews with Afghan refugees from the province in Pakistan, and the authors want the readers to treat those results "with caution" (SCA,1988,p.45,f.n.1).

The survey claims to cover about 1 percent of the farming households, based on estimates that the total rural population inside Afghanistan was 7 million, the refugees in Pakistan and Iran were 5 million, adding up to 12 million as the country's total rural population. The number of households are calculated to be 1.2 million, on the basis of the survey's finding that the household size was 10. As the total number of interviews included in the tabulations were 11,000 (including 1,301 community interviews), the sample constituted nearly 1 percent (exactly 0.92 percent) of the total farm households. It has been earlier shown that the household size of 10 was on a rather higher side, and that the figure of 8.5 would be more nearer to the reality (see Chapter II:Population). If that size is accepted, the number of farm families would increase to 1.41 million. Further, the number of interviews conducted with individual farmers is actually 9,699, as the community interviews were conducted mainly to assess the qualitative aspects and do not form part of the tabulations presented in the report. In this way, the actual sample coverage comes to 0.69 percent of the total farm households which may not be sufficient to give a representative picture.

The SCA study does not provide the distribution of sample with respect to provinces. It is not known that if the distribution corresponded to the number of farm owners (or farm households) in a province. That, however, appears doubtful as out of the total of 20,000 individual farmer interviews conducted, only 9,699 were retained; the rest of 10,301 interviews had to be discarded being sub-standard. It is not known if some provinces were over-represented in the 51 percent discarded interviews. In fact, that would almost certainly be the case as, firstly, the proportion of discarded interviews is very large and, secondly, the discarded interviews could not have been evenly distributed among the provinces. It leads to the disturbing conclusion that some (or most?) of the provincial "trends" presented may not be representative.

Organizing the survey was a commendable achievement on part of the SCA, as conducting that exercise in war time must have posed many obstructions. In fact, the First Report of the SCA describes some of the difficulties in data collection, where the process had to be suspended or carried on in adverse, even hostile, conditions (SCA,1988,p.11). All that, however, leads to inescapable doubts about the accuracy of the data collected.

Another methodological aberration seems to be to rely too heavily on the memory of individual farmers over the time span of a decade. Within the specified ten years, questions were asked relating to the five years of 1978, 1980, 1985, 1986 and 1987. In general, one would need extra-ordinary memory to remember all the fine details which have been asked in the interviews. Farmers, in particular, are not known for keeping account of such details. In fact, the authors of the survey have tried to generate a time series data in a very peculiar fashion, which one would find hard to accept even in a war situation.

Keeping the above limitations in view, only selected and broad conclusions from the SCA survey are presented here, which may also be viewed with some reservation. The results presented here mainly draw on the part of the survey related to farmers in Afghanistan, and only in cases where significant differences between the two categories exist a reference to the refugee part of the survey is made.

Annex.'D'

Condition of Roads in Bamyan

Road Route	Width in meters	Cond-it-ion	Length in (000) meters	Bridges			Culverts		
				I	P	C	I	P	C
Bamyan									
Shebar-Yakawlang	10	U	30	10	50	0	2	8	0
Kaloo-Yakawlang	6	U	20	5	10	0	0	20	0
Bamyan-Kahmard	6	U	25	3	9	0	0	10	0
Kahmard									
Bamyan-Kahmard	2	U	7	0	20	0	0	0	50
Baghlan-Kahmard	2	U	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
Smangan-Roy Doad	2	D	15	0	0	4	0	0	10
Panjab									
Behsud-Sharstan	4	U	25	0	0	6	0	0	25
Panjab-Lal	4	U	40	0	0	5	0	0	30
Panjab-Dahkandi	4	U	7	0	0	2	0	0	6
Yakawlang-Waras	3	U	30	0	0	6	0	0	12
Yakawlang-Panjab	4	U	10	0	0	1	0	0	3
Panjab-Tagab Barg	4	U	4	0	0	0	0	0	5
Saighan									
Bamyan-Saighan	2	U	3	0	10	4	0	0	3
Bamyan-Kahmard	2	D	20	0	0	0	0	0	0
Shibar									
Parawan-Shibar	12	U	12	0	3	0	-	-	-
Shibar-Bamyan	12	U	5	0	8	0	-	-	-
Shibar-Hajigak	12	U	6	0	6	0	-	-	-
Shibar-Kahmard	12	U	4	0	3	0	-	-	-
Shibar-Barkaich	6	U	2	0	3	0	-	-	-
Shibar-Shobol	6	U	1.5	0	3	0	-	-	-
Shobol-Iraq	6	U	1.5	0	4	0	-	-	-
Shobol-Pola	2	U	-	0	0	0	-	-	-
Shibar-Dewarak	2	U	-	0	0	0	-	-	-
Waras									
Panjab-Shahrestan	3	D	15	1	0	7	0	0	12

<u>Yakawlang</u>										
Bamyan-Panjab	2	U	2.5	0	10	0	0	0	6
Lala Sarjangal-Waras	2	U	1.7	0	5	0	0	0	4
Bandeamir-Shahristan	2	U	2.8	0	4	0	0	0	5
Bandeamir-Lala	2	U	2.5	0	3	0	0	0	2
Bandeamir-Ashtarlee	2	U	1.9	0	3	0	0	0	1

Note: U = Unmaintained
D = Damaged due to War
M = Meter

Annex 'E'

RESETTLEMENT PROJECTS IN BAMYAN REPORTED BY ACBAR/SWABAC

Agriculture

Project/ District	Bamyan Center
Veterinary O	1

Note: O=Ongoing,C=Completed,D=Discontinued,P=Planned

Education

Project/ District	Bamyan Center	Kahmard	Saighan	Waras
Primary O	3	2	2	2
Secondary O	-	1	1	-
Teacher Training O	1	-	-	-

Food

Project/ District	Bamyan Center	Waras
Cash for food O	1	-
C	-	1

Health

Project/District		Bamyan Center	Kham ard	Panjab	Saigh-an	Shi-bar	War-as	Yak-wlang
Basic Health Center	O	3	-	2	-	-	2	-
	D	1	-	-	-	-		-
Basic Health Post	O	6	10	-	8	3	3	-
	D	2	1	-	1	-	-	-
Comp Health Center	O	-	-	1	1	1	2	-
Dental	O	-	-	-	-	1	-	1*
District Hospital	O	1	-	-	-	1	-	1
Health Training	O	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Mother & Child Health	O	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Inpatient Center	O	3	-	-	-	-	2	-
Provincial Hospital	O	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Immun-ization	O	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
	C	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
	P	-	-	-	1	-	-	1

*=Status undefined

Water

Project/ District	Bamyan Center
Canal O	1

Other

Project/District	Bamyan Center
Shelter O	1

Source: ACBAR/SWABAC DATABASE, Third Edition (May 1990).

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Table I.3: Availability of Skilled Labour

Skilled Labour	Bam-yan	Kah-mard	Pan-jab	Sai-ghan	Shi-bar	War-as	Yakaw-lang
Construction	502	91	46	56	220	65	11
Karez making	70	17	4	-	63	51	-
Carpenter	442	73	25	56	208	46	9
Mechanic	70	-	17	1	84	4	-
Carpet weaver	2,085	-	23	5	2,230	13	4
Silk weaver	2,200	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tailor	549	26	61	11	155	50	-
Blacksmith	163	8	30	9	86	26	1
Coppersmith	178	8	30	9	93	26	1
Untrained teacher	545	86	85	91	198	58	17
Trained teacher	290	185	83	48	90	45	31
Midwife	133	-	-	-	224	-	-
Driver	517	13	38	31	425	2	7
Unskilled	1,470	2,273	340	2,102	713	200	320

Source: UNIDATA, June-October 1990

I.4 Local Situation

The Salam Mission Report (1990) states that Bamyan centre has contained eight political parties which are also represented in the Shura, the principle local authority governing the provincial center since Mujahideen took its control in late 1988. There are three Shi'a parties named Harakat-e-Islami (Mohsini), Nasr and Sepah, three belonging to the Afghan Interim Government (AIG) named Harakat-e-Inqelabi, Jamiat-e-Islami and Mahaz-e-Milli, one Hezb-e-Islami (Hekmetyar) but outside the AIG and eighth Jabha-e-Mustazafin composed of a small group of educated members with no single tribal or ethnic identity.

The report also states that the Shura's authority does not extend beyond Bamyan center. Towards the west, a new alliance of Shi'a parties called Hezb-e-Wa'adat has claimed control. The alliance reportedly has the objective to represent all Shi'a interest in Afghanistan. A more complex situation tends to have developmetn towards the east, with

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Tajik Ismaili and Hazara groups scattered across the area.

The Mission notes that no single group in the province can claim dominance, which has resulted in a sense of insecurity and mistrust among the groups and those conditions are also reflected in the local politics. In fact, those conditions have accentuated further as hostilities with the Afghan government has ceased and its threat has become more remote (Salam Mission,1990,pp.2-4).

The UNIDATA survey reports that Shura-i-Islami and Shura-i-Wahdat are the two most influential groups in Bamyan centre. At the time of the survey Saighan district was reported to be under the influence of Hezb-i-Wahdat. In Shibar, the district control was shared by Harkat-i-Islami, Shura-i-Wahdat and Shura-i-Islami.

Another source Lenderking has also reported on the principal groups operating in Bamyan. His graphic account of the events in Bamyan, of which he personally was a part, clearly demonstrates that no single group pulls the shots there. The Hezb-i-Wahdat is described as "one of the most significant and promising political developments in central Afghanistan since 1979". The group is stated to be the strongest supporter of the United Nations in the whole region and is keenly interested in promoting its resettlement programmes. Hezb-i-Wahdat is a coalition of 9 Shi'a parties formed in 1989 in Iran. Its central committee is based in Bamyan centre and is reported to have representatives from all districts of Hazarajat. The formation of the coalition has also helped to stem the bloody conflicts between various Shi'a groups in central Afghanistan, which claimed hundreds of lives during the eighties, and brought a "fragile peace" to the area. The members of the coalition are described as "professionals", and its meetings as "well-organized and direct". Although the main concern of the group is security in the region, it also has committees dealing with issues related to health, education and public welfare. Hezb-i-Wahdat is stated to be influential mainly in the heartland of Hazarajat. However, the coalition has limits to its authority and unity, and it is not exceptional for one of its member groups to deviate from its central policy and pose a challenge the central authority (Lenderking,1991,pp.12-13).

The Islamic Shura is stated to be a multi-ethnic coalition of both Shi'a and Sunni parties. The members of those parties were involved in the fight to free Bamyan in 1988. The influence of the Shura is limited to the Bamyan centre which is also tacitly accepted by Hezb-i-Wahdat (Lenderking,1991,p.13).

Harkat-i-Islami is described as "the most active Shi'a party in battling the Afghan government and a major player in the politics of central Afghanistan". The party is strongly supported by the Shia population in Kandahar, a position not common to the other Shi'a parties in the region which are exclusively based in Hazarajat. The party reportedly has a tense relationship with Hezb-i-Wahdat of which it is not a part. The main zones of influence of Harakat-i-Islami are reported to be the outskirts of Hazarajat including central Parwan, northern and central Wardak and central Ghazni (Lenderking,1991,p.13).

II. POPULATION

II.1 Population Characteristics

The last population census was conducted in Afghanistan in 1979, but could not be completed due to the civil turmoil following the change in the government. The census, however, remins the last primary source of information on population and its characteristics in Afghanistan. At Table II.1, the population of the province estimated by the 1979 census is given.

Table II.1: Population Characteristics - 1979

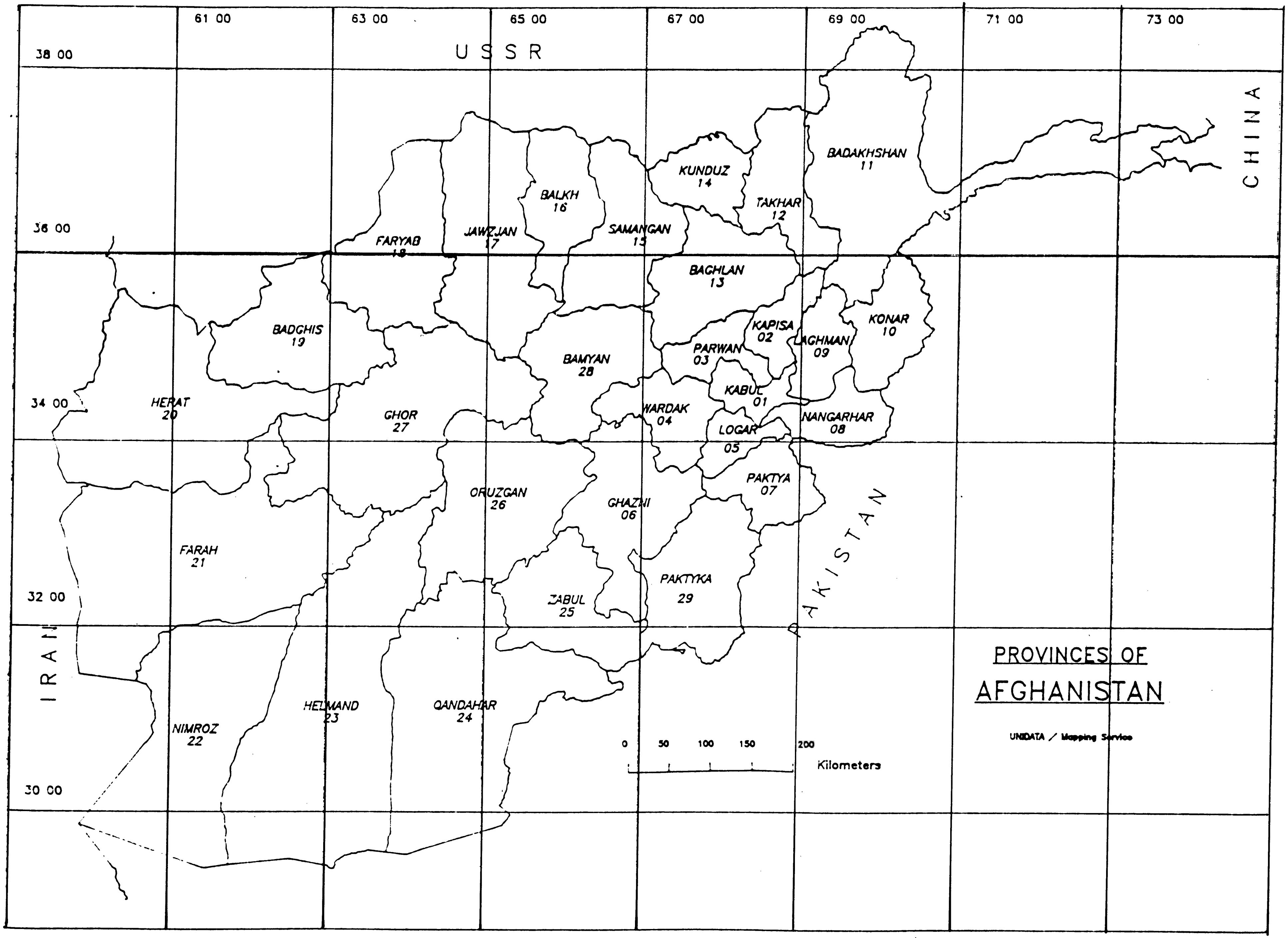
Name of District	Settled Population	Pop. Dens./sq. km	No. of Households	Avg. No./Household	No. of Localities
Bamyan	46,753	22	7,583	6.2	169
Kahmard (+Saighan)	32,314	10	5,269	6.1	97
Panjab	45,747	30	7,463	6.1	431
Shibar	18,440	17	3,112	5.9	126
Waras	69,675	25	11,371	6.1	606
Yakawlang	55,588	8	9,568	5.8	339
Province	268,517	15	44,366	6.0	1,768

Source: Compiled from DRA, 1986

According to the census report the total settled population of the province in 1979 was 268,517. The census also estimated that the urban population constituted only 2.7 percent of the total population of the province. In 1978-79 the urban population was confined to the Bamyan centre, where it formed 15.7 percent of the population.

The total area of the province was estimated at 17,414 square kilometers and the population density was 15 persons per square kilometers. In all, there were 1,768 localities of which 1,616 were main villages and 152 were sub-villages. The average number of persons per village were 152. The total number of households in the province were 44,366, with the average household size of 6 persons.

In 1979, Saighan was part of Kahmard district but later it was given a separate status of an Alaqadari. The province in 1979, therefore, consisted of the Bamyan centre,

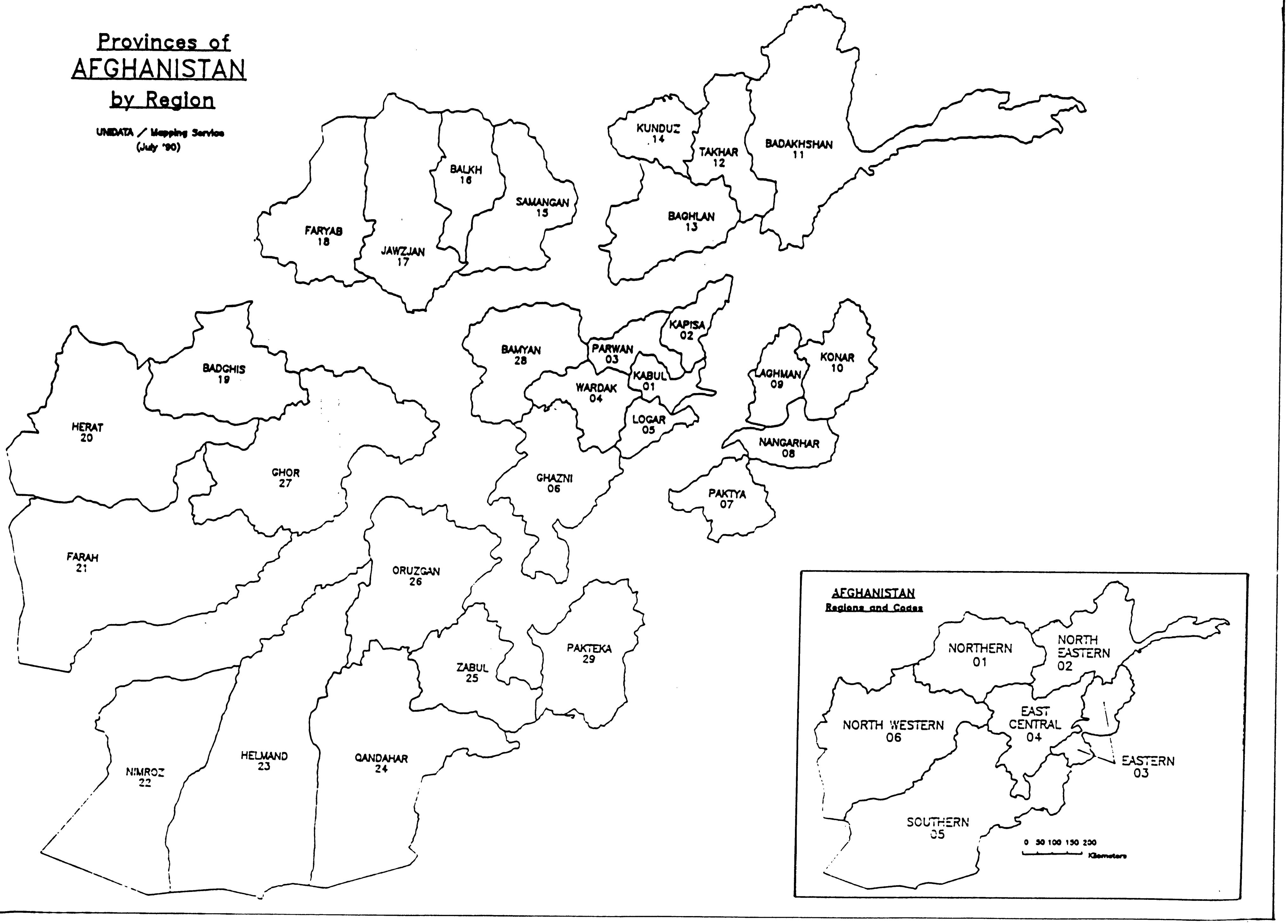


PROVINCES OF AFGHANISTAN

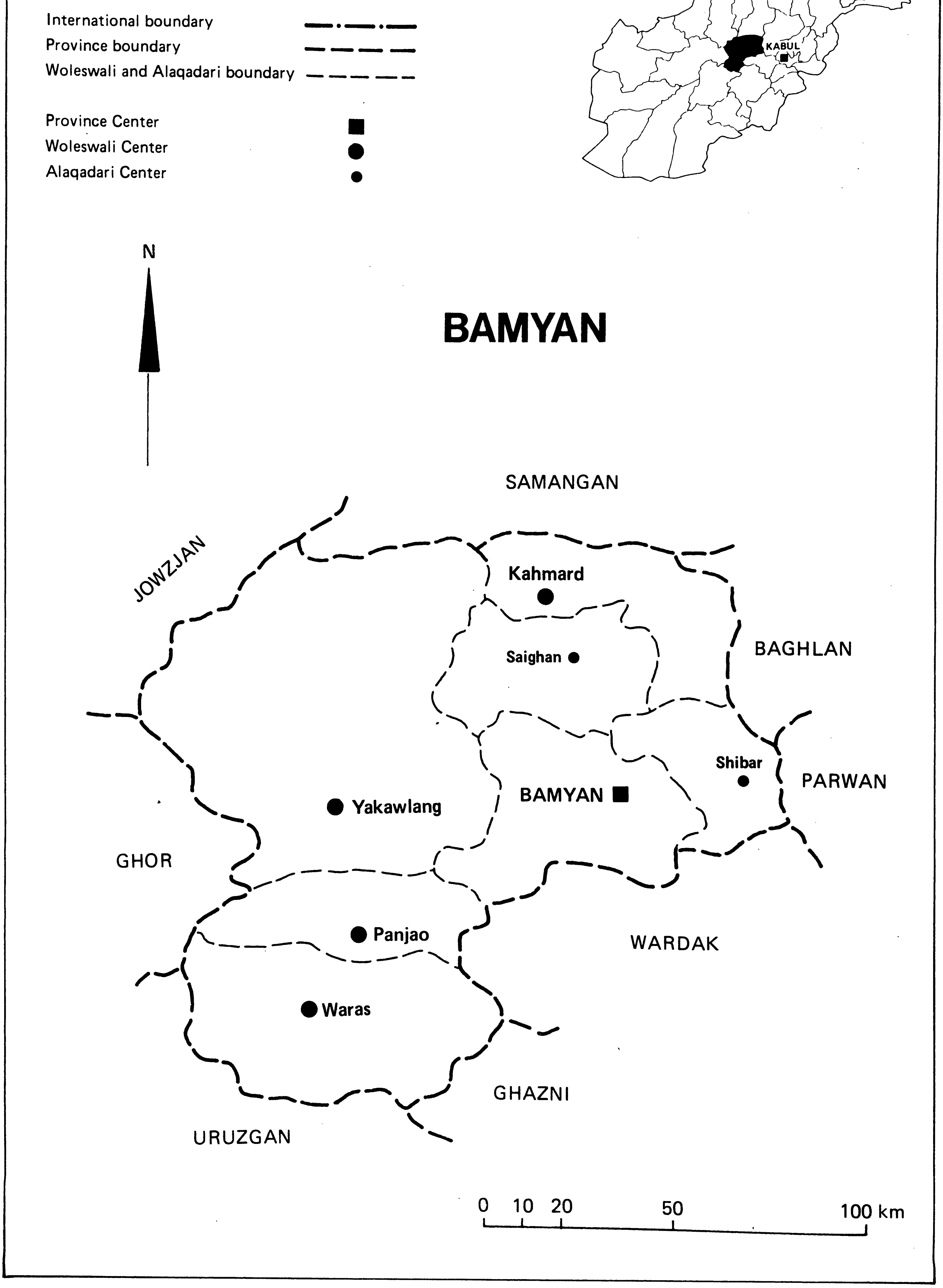
UNIDATA / Mapping Service

Provinces of AFGHANISTAN by Region

UNIDATA / Mapping Service
(July '90)



ADMINISTRATIVE BOUNDARY MAP OF BAMYAN PROVINCE



Afghanistan

BAMYAN PROVINCE

A Socio-Economic Profile

UNIDATA
A Project of UNDP/OPS & UNOCA
February 1991

PREFACE

' Bamyan Province - A Socio-Economic Profile' provides an analysis of the current state of economic and social conditions and physical infrastructure at the provincial, district and sample locality level. The study is based on the UNIDATA field survey conducted in June-October, 1990. Information provided by other sources on Bamyan province is also incorporated to complement and check consistency of data sets.

This is the second of the thirteen reports based on the UNIDATA survey. Next eleven socio-economic reports are expected to be completed by early 1992. Consistent with the survey design, the report has been structured to provide sectoral analysis at the district level as well as the sample locality level. The analysis at the district level also offers an assessment of the impact of the war on the local economy, highlighting inter-district variations. This should enable planners to determine sectoral resettlement and rehabilitation requirements at the district level. The sample of eight main villages per district covered provides an understanding of how people have suffered due to both direct and indirect effects of the war.

The methodology of the data collection, as described in Annex A, was formulated in the context of the feasibility of implementing field surveys under the prevailing uncertain conditions on the ground. Nonetheless, consistency of the information gathered has been checked by making reference to information available from secondary sources. However, there should be the possibility of improving the quality of the data sets in future, by accessing updated information as it becomes available from agencies involved in resettlement work in Bamyan province.

Comments on the report are welcome and should be addressed to the Officer-in-charge of any one of the four UNIDATA project offices listed at the end of the report.

15th February, 1991

Project Manager
UNIDATA

The UNIDATA survey results, and the analysis thereof, presented in this report are those of the UNIDATA project and do not necessarily reflect views of UNDP/OPS and UNOCA.

CONTENTS

TABLES